

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.03

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 9, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 60 61

December 9, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 85 73

3093 日三初月一十年卯乙

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

四拜禮 號九月二十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIANS BOMBARD BRITISH FRONT FOR A WHOLE DAY.

ALLIES REPORTED TO HAVE EVACUATED KRIVOLAK SECTOR.

Austria Reported to be Short of Grain.

GROWING DISTRUST BETWEEN TURKS AND BULGARIANS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES.

MR. LANSING'S REPLY TO COUNT BERNSTORF.

December 8, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Lansing has replied to Count Bernstorff's enquiry for the reason why the Government requests the withdrawal of Capt. Boyd and Capt. von Pappen. The reply simply reiterates the statement, "because of their military and naval activities."

GRAIN SHORTAGE.

SERIOUS POSITION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

December 8, 1.15 p.m.
A Zurich message says sensational disclosures of a shortage of grain in Austria-Hungary were made in a speech by the Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market, who said the harvest had been most disappointing, adding that it was a great mistake for the Government to let the public suppose that the opening of the Danube would change the situation. Only the most skilful administration and the greatest economy would carry the country through till the next harvest.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

December 8, 12.40 p.m.
The British steamer *Commodore* has been sunk, one of the crew being drowned.

SUEZ CANAL DUES TO BE INCREASED.

December 8, 12.40 p.m.
The Suez Canal dues will be increased, by 50 centimes on April 1 next.

GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

HOW BRITISH PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

December 8, 12.40 p.m.
Seventy-three British disabled soldiers from Germany have arrived at Flushing en route for England and also 150 civilians, including fifty coloured people, who have been released from internment in Germany.
The soldiers present a most pitiable sight. Apart from missing legs and arms, they were mostly clad in old and ragged German uniforms, some wearing wooden clogs. They presented an extraordinary contrast to the warmly-clad Germans returned from England.
Seventeen of the soldiers are from Wittenberg camp, and they tell a harrowing tale of brutalities, especially when typhus swept the camp in the Spring. The Germans belted and sent food by shoots into the grounds. Seventeen hundred prisoners died of typhus, including 89 British. Of six British Army doctors who were prisoners and who volunteered to go to Wittenberg, three died of typhus.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

SQUADRON SINKS SEVERAL BOATS.

December 9, 4.10 a.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that a telegram from Montenegro says that the Austrian squadron which bombarded San Giovanni consisted of a cruiser and seven destroyers, accompanied by two aeroplanes.
The squadron sank two steamers, respectively Greek and Italian, and ten sailing ships, and destroyed a French submarine in the mouth of the Bojawa, ten miles north of San Giovanni.

INTERNATIONAL LAW VIOLATED.

December 9, 4.10 a.m.
A telegram from Milan says the submarine started chasing a Greek steamer 80 miles from Zante. The latter hoisted her colours and fled, but was shelled and overhauled and stopped. While the Austrians were searching Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, M.P., another British Red Cross officer stood on deck wearing his uniform. The Greek captain vigorously protested against their capture as a violation of international law, but the submarine officer told him it was none of his business and took off Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, releasing the Red Cross officer.

GERMAN FORT DESTROYED.

80 SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
An explosion has completely destroyed Fort Cognelle, at Namur, and 80 German soldiers are reported to have been killed.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that the Anglo-French line in Macedonia has been awakened by sudden activity on the part of the Bulgarians, who for an entire day bombarded the British front and delivered an infantry attack which was repulsed. The British casualties were slight.
The Bulgarians also used their artillery against the French and appeared to be contemplating an offensive, which was cut short by the French 75's.

ALLIES RETIRE FROM KRIVOLAK SECTOR.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that it is reported that the Allies have evacuated the Krivolak region, retiring in good order to prepared positions on the Demirkapu Pass, where they will be able to offer an effective resistance.

VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

It appears that half of General von Mackensen's Army has already crossed into Bulgaria, but it is not known whether its intention is to oppose the Russians or to attack the Anglo-French forces at Strumitza.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

COMPLICATIONS THREATENED.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that the Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications. Distrust is increasing.

A TALKATIVE MONARCH.

KING CONSTANTINE ON EVENTUALITIES

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that in the course of his interview with King Constantine the Associated Press correspondent asked whether Germany had given an assurance to respect Greek neutrality.
King Constantine replied:—"Of course, but that does not prevent the German and Bulgarian Armies, as measures of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating Anglo-French Armies into Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also."
His Majesty declared that the election of M. Venizelos as Premier was due to his personal popularity and did not mean approval of his intervention policy, which the mass of the Greeks had not understood. "The arrangement not to resist the Allied landing at Salonica," said His Majesty, "was not made with my assent. The minimum Allied Army necessary to accomplish anything in the Balkans, in my opinion, is 400,000, but that number is not being sent. Therefore Greece must suffer."
King Constantine, replying to the question as to what Greece would do if the Entente used coercion, said:—"We should protest to the whole world against any violation of sovereign rights, and we would resist passively, as long as humanly possible, against being forced into a course prejudicial to our liberties and happiness."
The correspondent asked: "And when you cannot hold out longer?" King Constantine replied:—"We shall have to demobilise and await the march of events. What else can we do?"

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SINKING OF THE COMMUNIPAW.

FIVE AMERICANS AMONG OFFICERS.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says it appears that the *Communipaw* (sunk by a submarine off Tripoli) had a crew of thirty and it is known that the Captain and four of the engineers were Americans. The steamer was bound to Alexandria.

AN EDITOR'S ARREST.

December 8, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that the arrest of the editor of the *Telegraaf* was drawn attention to in Parliament, when the Minister of Justice gave an assurance that the freedom of the Press would not be restricted.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

CABINET ANXIOUS TO RESTORE ORDER.

December 7, 6.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. John Dillon, Sir Edward Grey said he was confident that the Persian Cabinet was sincerely anxious to restore order and had already endeavoured to take effective measures for that purpose. The presence of Russian troops between Kazvin and Teheran was necessitated by a danger similar to that in other places which threatened British and Russian interests. Russian troops had not entered the capital and the Persian Government had been advised that, if they were instructed to do so, it would only be to protect life and property. Sir Edward Grey did not think he had confirmation of the statement that the Shah had broken his pledges to Britain and Russia and had allowed military supplies to be transferred to Hamadan by Persian agents.

GENERAL TOWNSEND'S RETREAT.

"THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT."

December 7, 8.25 p.m.
Lord Sydenham referring in the House of Lords to Mesopotamia said that the one bright spot in a very dark picture was the manner in which General Townsend's forces fought at Otesiphon. Their gallant stand against greatly superior forces and their capturing of sixteen hundred prisoners was a very fine feat of arms. The force consisted largely of Indian troops who had been more than a year from home. They had endured the supreme test of fighting after a long summer and no praise was too great for such men. He thought that General Townsend, by a wise retirement when he found overwhelming forces against him, had saved his force from a great disaster.

The Earl of Crews said that the retirement from Otesiphon to a strong position down the river was a wise course which ought to be generally approved.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

December 7, 9.05 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked what annual number of appointments was necessary for the upkeep of the Indian Civil Service to its usual strength, whether the casualties expected in the next two years would be only a quarter or very much less than the normal figure, and if so for what reasons? Mr. Chamberlain said that 53 appointments were made in 1914 and there would have been 38 made in 1915 had not most of the candidates joined the Army. The Service at present exceeded the aggregate provincial cadres. Serious disadvantage was not anticipated from reducing recruitment during the war. Sir J. D. Rees asked whether a reply had been given to the petition of Indian chaplains for cancellation of the rule regarding the addition of three years' probation to the period of qualification for pension. Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj had been informed that he was unable to accept representations involving a considerable addition to the ecclesiastical charges.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING INTRIGUES.

December 7, 8.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to questions regarding the behaviour of the Germans on the Shansen (Canton) containing the suggestion that the Germans thereon should be interned or expelled, that the German concessions in China should be occupied and the German consuls and officials arrested in order to prevent conspiracies similar to those in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said he had no official information regarding the alleged misconduct of Germans on the Shansen but the intrigues of the Germans in China were being anxiously considered by the Government.
Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN: CONDENSED.

The death is announced of Mr. A. Roche, Nationalist M.P.
The British steamer *Commodore* has been sunk, one life being lost.
The Suez Canal dues are to be increased 50 centimes on April 1 next.

The Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications. Distrust is increasing.

Lord Lothian says it may be necessary to increase the P. and O. passenger rates.

The Bulgarians have shown sudden activity in Macedonia, but all their attacks were in vain.

In Wittenberg camp, Germany, 1,800 prisoners died of typhus in the Spring, including 89 British.

King Constantine says the arrangement not to resist the Allied landing at Salonica was not made with his assent.

Seventy-three disabled British soldiers and 150 civilians have arrived at Flushing from Germany en route to England.

The Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market admits that the harvest has been most disappointing and that there is a serious shortage of grain.

Seventeen disabled British soldiers from Wittenberg camp in Germany tell a harrowing tale of German brutalities when typhus swept the camp in the Spring.

According to the Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market, only the most skilful administration and the greatest economy can carry the country through till next harvest.

A party of disabled British soldiers arriving at Flushing from Germany presented an extraordinary contrast to the warmly-clad Germans returned from England.

According to King Constantine, the minimum Allied Army necessary to accomplish anything in the Balkans is 400,000, and, as that number is not being sent, Greece must suffer.

Replying to Count Bernstorff's enquiry for the reasons requesting the withdrawal of Capt. Boyd and von Pappen, Mr. Lansing says, "because of their military and naval activities."

King Constantine says Germany has given an assurance to respect Greek neutrality, but that does not prevent the German and Bulgarian Armies from pursuing the Anglo-French Armies into Greece.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
St. Francis School Prize-giving.—5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce meeting.—4 p.m.

Saturday, December 11.
Royal H.K. Yacht Club's "Ladies' Day."
Monday, December 13.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary general meeting; noon.

Tuesday, December 15.
Stone-laying Mongkokkai Harbour of Refuge.—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, December 18.
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.

Monday, December 20.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—11 a.m.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—11.15 a.m.

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as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

No Reason for Gloom.

The situation in Serbia, as dis-
closed in recent telegrams, is most
serious, but there is no reason
for taking too gloomy a view.
It is true that practically
the whole of the country is
overrun, but that was inevit-
able from the moment that Bul-
garia threw in her lot with the
Central Powers. So long as Serbia
was engaged with Austria alone
she was well able to preserve the
greater part of her territory in-
tact. But directly Bulgaria
began to force the fighting and
German troops came to help the
Austrians Serbia fell into an un-
fortunate predicament. The
troops engaging the Austro-
Germans were bound to retire as
speedily as they could in order to
avoid being taken in flank and
rear by the Bulgarians. The
astonishing thing is that the
retirement has been made with
so much damage to the enemy.

Daily Press.

Austro-German Machination in
America.

A feature of President Wilson's
address to Congress, we are told,
was a scathing denunciation of
the plots and conspiracies which
have been discovered in the
United States of America. "Grave
as the nation's differences have
been with other nations," he said,
"the gravest threats against its
peace and safety have been uttered
within its own borders. I blush
to admit that there are United
States citizens, born under other
flags but fully naturalized, who
have sought to bring the authority
and good name of the Government
into contempt and to destroy in-
dustries for vindictive purposes.
The ugly and incredible thing
that has come about demands
Federal laws to crush out such
disloyalty and anarchy." Al-
though these words contain no
specific allusion to the Austro-
German element, which forms
nearly twenty per cent. of the po-
pulation of America, the circum-
stances under which they were
uttered leave no room for doubt as
to their application. For months
past the United States have been
a hotbed of Austro-German in-
trigue against the Entente Powers.

China Mail.

The Need for National Economy.

That the need for rigid
economy has been forced upon all
of the belligerents has been
manifested in many ways almost
since the outbreak of the war. So
unprecedentedly enormous has
been the expenditure that each
nation engaged in this conflict
early recognised that its con-
tinuation in the struggle could be
done only at the expense of an
enormous outlay of money—to be
borne upon its own shoulders and
upon the shoulders of each
nation's immediate posterity.
Hence the necessity of the leaders
of the respective belligerents
emphasising the importance of
their fellow-countrymen exercising
the most rigorous economy,
for it is obvious that the more the
public consumes the more they
have to pay.

Another Proposed Chinese
Railway.

The Chinese Ministry of Com-
munications has proposed the
construction of a line connecting
Kinohow and Tsaoan, in Feng-
tien, with a view to fostering trade
in the province. The route for
the line has been laid out, some
900 li in length. The total cost
has been estimated at \$16,000,
000. It is stated that the Central
Government has approved the
scheme and the work will be com-
menced in the near future.

For a good solid meal, with
Coke or Table d'Hôte, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
AT THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Malacca free of Rabies.
Malacca is officially declared to be free from rabies.

Consul for Sweden.
The King's exequatur empowering Mr. F. L. Tomlin to act as consul for Sweden in Singapore has been signed.

When the Monarchy Comes.
It is announced that either Mr. Lu Chen-hsiang or General Tuan Chi-jai will be the first Premier of the forthcoming Chinese monarchy.

Shanghai and the War Loan.
The Shanghai Municipal Council has invested \$30,000 in the British Government 4½ per cent. War Loan, \$10,000 in the Russian War Loan and \$10,000 in the French War Loan.

Six Days to the Week.
Montevideo, October 28.—It was announced to-day that the chief executive will send a recommendation to parliament asking a revision of the calendar shortening the week to six days and making the seventh arbitrarily a national holiday.

Prince of Wales' Fund at Penang.
A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Penang, on December 6, to discuss the advisability of closing the Penang Prince of Wales' Relief Fund and to decide to what public fund or funds the contributions hitherto appropriated to the Prince of Wales' Fund should be applied in the future.

Well-Known Calcutta Man's Death.
The Calcutta papers announce the death of Mr. R. D. Nicol, Jr., director of Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., the well known Calcutta builders, which occurred on the morning of November 17. Mr. Nicol some two months ago was thrown from his horse and complications developed with fatal result.

A Royal Stamp-Collector.
The King, who has just given one of his most valuable stamps—a ninepenny stamp of the Victorian era—to the special war fund which the British philatelists have started, has been a keen collector himself since his mid-shipman days, and it is hardly necessary to say that his collection is one of exceptional value. He usually gets the first offer of any rarity, and has not seldom taken advantage of the opportunity to add to his treasures.

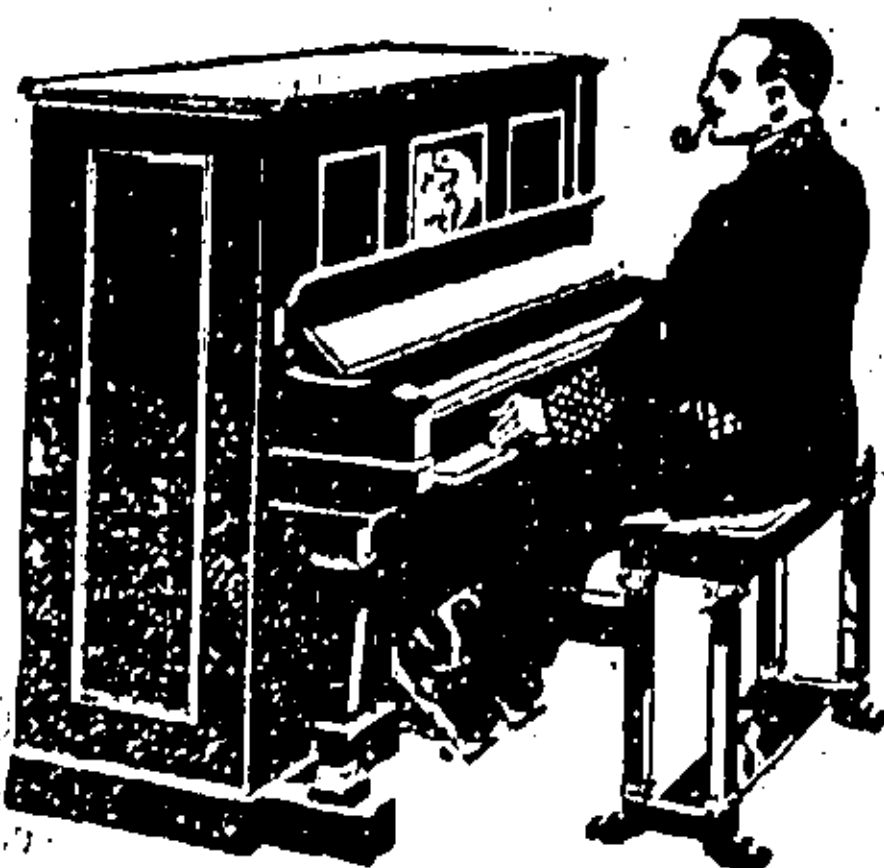
German not Wanted in the Dutch Indies.
The Soerabaya Handelsblad, in a leader inspired by recent incidents attributed to Germans resident in the Netherlands Indies, calls for drastic measures to be taken by the Dutch Government in all known cases of German machination. It further states that several suspicious incidents have come to the knowledge of the authorities and that the Germans resident in the Netherlands Indies are not only well organized but have large capital at their command.

A Family of Soldiers.
The Italian paper Il Risveglio prints a telegram from Porto Maurizio dated 10th October of which we give the following translation:—A pastoral family of Briga Maritima (Cairo) has 10 sons called to the Colours of whom nine are at the front. The mother who is a hale and hearty woman from the hill districts, gave birth to six sons in three years, three twins in three consecutive years. Another shepherd, also of Briga, has seven sons in military service, four of whom are at the front.

An Old Hong Kong Friend.
The lists of subscriptions for the assistance of Col. Bob Love, the well-known showman, close on December 2, says the Straits Times of November 30. Any who may wish to add a sum for the benefit of one who has provided many an enjoyable evening here will find lists in the Colon and one at this office. The "Colonel," who is close on 68 years of age, has suffered the amputation of a leg and he wishes to return to Australia to secure an artificial substitute.

If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
dainties at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

NOTICE.



EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
NEW MODELS
OF THE FAMOUS
WEBER AND ALLISON PIANOS.
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Why He Resigned from the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons on October 20, Sir E. Carson (Dublin University, U.), who was received with loud cheers, said: I desire to ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes in order to state in as few words as possible the reasons which impelled me to resign my office as his Majesty's Attorney-General. I greatly regret, as I know the whole House does, the absence of the Prime Minister and the reason which occasions it. In his absence it is, I think, necessary for me to go even more briefly into the cause of my resignation than I otherwise might have been inclined to do. I am well aware of the difficulty in existing circumstances of making any full statement, or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any sign of weakness or divergence in the main object which we all have in view of carrying on the war at all sacrifice to a final and conclusive issue. But I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not, and never has been, either in the Cabinet or in this House or in the country, any disagreement or divergence of opinion. The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country. (Cheers.)

No Party Question.

But I entirely deny that the holding of divergent views as to the best policies and methods to be adopted in the various theatres of war for bringing it to a successful conclusion is in any sense an emblem of disunion. I have seen criticisms of myself and of my reasons for resigning of a very petty and malicious character, attributing to me motives of a party political character. I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions further than to say—and I say it in the presence of many of my late colleagues—that since I entered the Cabinet I have never heard one word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. At every Cabinet I have attended, we have all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose concerning the prosecution of the war; and I desire to say also that during the whole time I have been in the Cabinet I have never had any personal difference with the Prime Minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. (Hear, hear.) May I also add that no one realises more than I do the great difficulties under which we labour, owing to the fact that our policy and our methods must be at all times adopted in concert and co-ordination with our various allies, and must also very frequently be framed with a view of consulting the sentiments and feelings of those neutral countries with whom we remain on friendly terms? (Cheers.) This I think is

a matter which is often lost sight of by critics of our actions, who cannot possibly know the difficulties of the questions which arise from time to time.

The Balkan Situation.

The difficulties which have arisen in the Eastern theatre of war have created a situation which to my mind, must necessarily lead to very far-reaching results. At the time I entered the Cabinet we were already committed to what I may call the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of those operations; but it may be plain to any observer that the new theatre of war in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The statement made in this House by the Foreign Minister under the sanction of the Cabinet appears to me to have announced a policy of the highest importance as to our obligations in the Balkans involving our prestige and our honour. That situation with all its complications, necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly-defined and well-thought-out and decisive policy on the part of his Majesty's Government. Finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood was laid down as a policy approved by his Majesty's Government, I felt that my presence in the Cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved. I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views are possibly to be compared with those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations. At the same time I held, and hold, the views which I expressed very strongly and, hope the House will believe, conscientiously and patriotically. (Cheers.) I do not, therefore, think that, in the circumstances, I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time which requires great strength and consistency. That is really all I can say for the moment, and I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal or party motive, but I have acted to the best of my ability, solely in the interests of my country. (Cheers.)

Hook Worm in India.
Major Clayton Lane, I.M.S., who has been placed in charge of the enquiry into hook-worm infection, will shortly begin work in the Darjeeling Tea Gardens. It is expected that the investigations will show that 70 per cent. of the whole population is infected, and hopes are entertained that as a result of proper treatment bodily energy and power to work will be increased. The working efficiency of coolies on the Porto Rico coffee plantations was increased from 30 to 50 per cent. and on some estates doubled. Endeavours will first be made to effect these purposes over definite areas, covered by a population of 10,000 persons, all expenses being met from funds provided through the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six-roomed house with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.

FOR SALE

TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply De con Locker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE as a going concern the goodwill and stock-in-trade of the well-known Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company. To reasonable offer rejected. Apply to Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

NO ICES

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.

1a. Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.



N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

IT IS THE QUALITY IN
"PALL MALL" Cigarettes
THAT HAS BROUGHT THEM TO THE FRONT.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.
IRONMONGERY DEPART.

HAS JUST RECEIVED CONSIGNMENTS OF
HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP FILTERS.

"STAINLESS" TABLE CUTLERY, PENKNIVES.

"DOHERTY," "E. G. M." AND "LAMBERT CHAMBERS"
TENNIS RACKETS.

"MACGREGOR" FOOTBALLS.

LATEST INVENTIONS
IN BRITISH IN-DOOR GAMES.

JUST RECEIVED
A. G. COUSIS & CO.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

DUBEC SUPERIOR - per 100 \$2 20

CORK TIPPED - " 50 80

ISIS - " 100 1.10

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)
Established 1800.

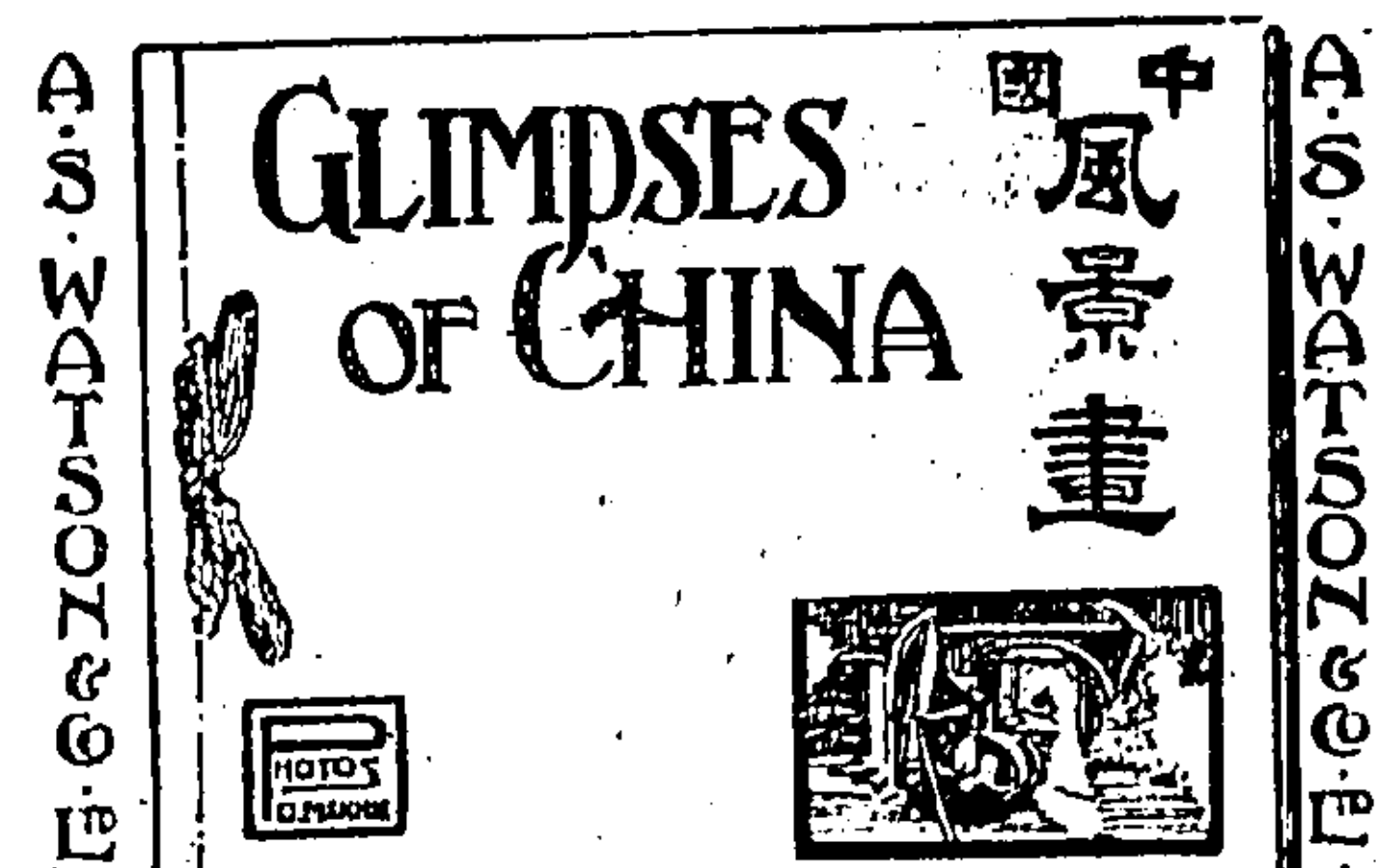
SENNET FRERES.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Leading French Jewellers and dealers in Fancy Goods.

Just Received an Enormous Stock of English Gold and Silver Ware.

Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

A GIFT OF DISTINCTION
AND CHARM.

CONTAINING 30 FINE VANDYK
HOTGRAVURES OF CHINESE LIFE AND SURROUNDINGS.
Price - - \$5.00
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND ALSO FROM THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. R. Howard, of the Alexandra Cafe, wishes to tender his most sincere thanks to the many personal friends of his late beloved wife, Mrs. J. D. Howard, for the many floral tributes.

DEATHS.

da CRUZ.—On December 3, 1915, at No. 6, Albany Lane, Shanghai Mrs. C. A. da Cruz, aged 70 years.
WILLIAMSON.—On December 2, 1915, at Shanghai James Williamson, of the Presbyterian Mission Press.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

GERMAN FIRMS IN CHINA.

Under the above heading we published, on Tuesday, an American consular Report which should not as an excellent reminder to Hongkong British firms that much is still required of them in their dealings with China if their country is to retain its hold on the commerce of this part of the world. It may with justice be argued by British firms that, if they are doing but small business just now with China, it is because the circumstances of the war render it difficult, and at times impossible, for them to obtain supplies of the wares in which they deal. Neglecting all question of shipping and insurance, it is well known that the men at home who, under normal circumstances, are engaged in the manufacture of e.g. piece goods or hardware, are devoting themselves just now to far less peaceful occupations; consequently the output of these commodities is lessened in proportion to the scarcity of workers.

But the war is not going to last forever. And what are British firms going to do here in the East when ordinary conditions are once more restored? In the interests of its British readers, the *Telegraph* has many times sought to discover why a greater measure of success often attended the business ventures of German, American, Swedish or Japanese firms than fell to the share of Britishers. A score of reasons have, at one time or another, been assigned for this undesirable state of things. It will be sufficient for present purposes if we quote two, first of which is that British firms are considered by the Chinese to be "less accommodating" than the other foreign houses. Germans, even though they are, easily the most ill-mannered folk in the world, have a lively appreciation of the commercial value of being accommodating, whether as to the quantity, large or small, of the goods sought by the buyer, or in regard to length of credit. There have admittedly been times when the British have easily been driven out of the field, at least for the time being, by sheer weight of money; when, by the offer of long credit, the German firms have enabled certain Chinese to start in business with absolutely no capital. Long credit is an intense attraction to the Chinese, and the Germans were always clever enough to play on this national foible. The limited nature of a British firm's capital is no fault of that firm's; but we should have thought that such limitations were the strongest argument in favour of the British firm's showing itself as ready as possible to oblige in all other directions. Yet, so far as we can learn, Chinese would-be purchasers have been turned away, in many cases, solely because the seller refused to part with less (or more) than a certain amount of such and such a commodity. Not long ago a Chinese business concern approached a British house with a view to purchasing a certain kind of goods. The amount required came to four hundred dollars, let us say. For no other reason than that it was against the custom of the firm, the Chinese were informed that the sellers could not part with less than two thousand dollars' worth. In other departments of business—notably shipping—we hear the same thing: iniquity and patronage—not, it is only fair to say, from the taipans themselves, but from lordly underlings who have an exaggerated sense of their own importance and who, at home, would be exceedingly humble clerks, content to be seen and not heard.

The second reason usually given for the unpopularity of British firms is the fact that the consular authorities do little or nothing to assist them and to make known the wants of the district for which they are responsible. To realise the truth of this, our readers have but to compare the hearing observed towards a stranger by (a) a British and (b) a foreign consul or vice-consul. The ill-manners and the general slackness and uselessness of the average member of the British consular service is a scandal to the Empire. In China and in Continental cities it has become a byword that if a Britisher needs assistance, advice or protection, the best thing he can do is to go to the consul of some other country than his own. Britain is paying out enormous sums year by year to youths with just enough brains to regurgitate through an examination, who are firmly convinced that a knowledge of commercial matters is more or less of a disgrace. Compare the average consular report issued by an American or a Swede or a German with that sent out by a Britisher. The former leaves no single branch of trade untouched, points out every need of the district; in fact, leaves nothing to be desired; while the latter bears all the evidences of having been compiled haphazard by some individual who regards the whole thing as a tremendous bore. If British firms and British consular officials are going to pursue their accustomed policy when the war is over, what is the use of our hoping that the Germans will not regain their hold on Chinese trade? They are bound to regain it; and other foreign firms are bound to go on driving out our own—unless Britishers register a firm and lasting determination that their consuls shall be men specially trained in commerce and that other lets and hindrances to prosperity which have characterised our past commercial history shall forthwith cease to exist.

A Shipping Suggestion.

It is cause for surprise that in a port of the size and importance of Hongkong no effective method has been adopted for notifying the arrival and departure of steamers. Under existing conditions it is only by ringing up the Harbour office, or by keeping a keen eye on the signalling stations, that one is able to ascertain whether an expected boat has arrived in port, while it is equally inconvenient, if not more so, to discover whether a steamer has left. In Shanghai the matter is very easily solved. Outside the Customs Office there, a notice-board is erected, and as a vessel arrives or departs, its name is chalked up under the proper heading, the port from whence the ship has come or to which it is bound being indicated. It is thus an easy matter for the public to keep acquainted with the actual whereabouts of steamers in which they are interested. The nearest approach which we have to this scheme is the existence of the mail-board at the Post Office, but this deals solely with mail steamers and is not a complete record of the incoming and outgoing. Our Harbour Office is rather beyond the centre of the city, but there is no reason why the officials there should not co-operate with their fellow Government servants at the Post Office and keep the latter informed by telephone of all arrivals and departures, which could be recorded in intelligible form alongside the mail-board. The information would thus be easily available to the public, so that he who ran might read. And, not the least important result, a deal of time and worry would be saved. What other ports can do, surely Hongkong can also.

To Kowloon Parents.

Kowloon residents, at least those who live within walking distance of the Ferry, have had thrust upon their notice of late even more than ever, the long-existing inconvenience caused by amahs who will persist in making the streets their rendezvous, and squatting about in groups while their young and innocent charges are left to amuse themselves as best they can. This is all the more irritating seeing that a playground exists wherein the little ones can find ample scope for play and at the same time be free from the dangers of the street. One would not mind the assembling of these groups so much if the children were watched over with that same care and attention which Europeans are wont to exercise; but it is not over-elating the case to say that a considerable amount of damage is caused by the children's efforts to find amusement. Only two days ago a party of young children were seen busy digging a "trench" in a much-frequented path, and were so successful in their efforts that a gully of quite considerable size was made, into which an unwary pedestrian might step with serious consequences. This is not the only instance of its kind, and unless this sort of thing is put a stop to, it is quite likely that matters will become really serious. Perhaps the remedy lies in the hands of Kowloon parents, who should see—for their own sakes as well as for the sake of others—that the children are taken to a place of safety, where their youthful ardour will cause no annoyance or danger.

Postal Insurances.

The public has become so accustomed to making use of the facilities afforded by the Post Office for insuring valuables sent through the post that it seldom stops to think what a boon the system is and how rare it is that any claim has to be made. We make this observation after reading some interesting remarks which have been made on the subject in an official report of the working of the Straits Settlements Post Office for the decade 1905-13. In this it is recorded that the public who send valuables through the post may be interested to learn that no institution in the world had fewer losses, and in proof of this we have the fact quoted that during the decade the claims amounted to less than 1-500th of one per cent. of the assurances. That is a state of affairs which justifies feelings of the deepest satisfaction on the part of the postal authorities and of the general public as well.

DAY BY DAY

PEACE, PEACE—WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE.—Jeremiah vi. 14.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; overcast.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; clear.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-morrow per s.s. Liangghau.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Shantung 3 p.m.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 3/10.
To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of the British reverse at Stormberg, South Africa.

A Mission Loss.

The Book-keeper of the Basel Mission, of 97, High Street reports to the Police that between the 10th and 12th ult., some person stole from the store of the mission 60 or 70 rolls of cloth, valued at \$400.

The Old Story.

A Chinese shopkeeper living at 118, Des Vaux Road, has reported to the police that his accountant has absconded, taking with him \$1,300 which he had collected from various shops for his master.

The Disappearing Coolie.

It has been reported to the Police by a Chinese living at 236, Connaught Road Central, that his private ricksha coolie has absconded with \$114 in Chinese subsidiary coin with which he had been entrusted.

The Bench.

In adjourning a case this morning, Mr. Hazeland said that Mr. J. R. Wood would be back in Court on Monday.

Cargo Coolie Sentenced.

Whilst a lighter was alongside the Tamba Maru, a coolie who was working on the lighter was seen to break open a package containing a quantity of matting and steal a roll. He was charged before Mr. Hazeland, this morning, and sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Auction Sale.

At 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, Mr. G. P. Lammert has an important auction sale of valuable household furniture and superior blackwood at 3, Robinson Road.

Dainty Footwear.

Our lady readers will be interested to hear that Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., have just received a new consignment of smart fancy shoes for afternoon and evening wear, as well as a splendid assortment of boots in the latest styles.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P., (Reserve) state:—
Change of Address.

Members are warned that they are required to immediately advise their Patrol Sergeants of any change of address, telephone number, etc.
All N. C. Officers will keep this office advised of any change in their own addresses, etc.

Promotions.

The Hon. O.S.P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following ex-members of the Regular Police to the rank of Inspector:—Crown Sergeants Langley, McEwen, and Witcheil.

Central Police Station Canteen.
Attention is specially drawn to orders of December 8th/9th.

Parades, Musketry, Etc.
Friday, December 10th.—All ranks at "Central" at 9.05 p.m. sharp. Uniform, caps and covers, and rifles.

Saturday, 11th.—Details for Musketry Course, Part I, as warned by the M. I. Leave Blake Pier 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tuesday, December 14th.—Recruits of 1st and 2nd Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 2 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday 15th.—All N. C. Officers, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday 16th.—Recruits of 3rd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 3 Company.

No. 3 Company.
The Commanders of No. 2, 3 and 4 Platoons, under the instruction of Inspector Mow Fung, will warn certain of their men to attend the Recruits' Parades of this Company.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SHAMEEN AGAIN

The Noble Enemy's "Methods."

There is, and has been for several days past, an all-round lull in the fighting, and the allusions to minor engagements which, in normal times, would fill many newspaper columns, fail to arouse the least excitement. There are, nevertheless, many trifling news items which have their own significance and which by no means represent the outlook as a bright one for the enemy. It does not in the least surprise us to learn that the truthful German mind should have set itself to work to misrepresent the Serbian army; the only thing that would astonish us were Germany's concern! would be her evincing any desire to speak the "truth" or to play the game. Austria, from contact with her, has now clearly become every whit as bad as she, and has thrown honour and international courtesy overboard for good and all. Yet there must still be a few gentlemen left among the Austrians; what do they think, we wonder, of the seizure of Colonel Napier and Captain Wilson, especially in the light of Britain's having given safe conduct to Messrs. Derenberg and company? But if we begin to contrast enemy methods with those followed by countries that value their national honour we shall never have done. What of the fierce allusions to in this morning's wires between the German and the British treatment of prisoners of war? The released British prisoner, says Reuter, "were mostly clad in old, ragged German uniforms, and some wore wooden clogs—an extraordinary contrast to the warmly clad Germans returned from England." What do our friends in Hongkong or in the camps at home think, too, of Reuter's picture of the typhus-stricken camp at Wittenberg?

The German in China.

It is satisfactory to read that the Imperial Government is "anxiously considering" the intrigues of our enemies in China. The Government will have its work cut out for there is room for plenty of consideration on this interesting subject. The Shameen position has been pretty thoroughly discussed already in Hongkong, and probably no one here has anything fresh to say on the subject. But of foreign cooperations in China in general there is plenty to say, and we are heartily glad to read that someone has been found ready to draw the attention of the House of Commons to a possible analogy between Persia and China. What the German will do in one country he will do in another, given anything approaching an opportunity; all are one to him if there is mischief to be made, and whatever the business he puts his unwashed hands into, a trace of dirt always remains behind. Will China listen to the warning implied in the question put to Sir Edward Grey? Many of her politicians are far-sighted men who should have no difficulty in putting two and two together with the chaotic condition of Persia before their eyes, and with the knowledge that they must sorely have of what is happening in the United States, one would think that they could long hesitate to prevent trouble for their country while there is yet time.

The Enemy's Rough Road.

The piece of road which Fate has ordained for Germany to hoe gets rougher as she proceeds farther along it. She has not yet seen the end of her work in the United States. There it is a case of the monkey and the box of matches. It looked such an easy thing to play fast and loose with a country like America, to sow plots by wholesale and to spread discontent and labour trouble broadcast. And what is the result of it all? America, which was far longer enough, pronouncedly pro-German, has come to hate the name of our enemy and all hope of lasting help and patronage from the States when the war is over will have to be abandoned by the Kaiser, even if worse do not come. In the Balkans she is faring little better. Turkey on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other are finding out more about her each day, with a result that must be anything but comforting to her soul.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of December 9, 1914.

Russians Bombarding Cracow.

It is stated at the time that the Russians, under the command of the Bulgarian General Dimitrieff, began the bombardment of the suburbs of Cracow on Sunday.

German Losses.

The *Bourse Gazette* (published at Petrograd) estimates the losses of the Germans in the battles before Lodz at 100,000 out of twelve Army Corps engaged.

Russian Success in Armenia.

It is announced from Petrograd that the Russian occupation of Bashi and Baghkal, in Armenia, opens a direct road to Van and gives the Russians the flourishing part of Armenia.

Allies' Appreciable Advance.

In Belgium the Germans bombarded Oost-Dunkerke, east of Nieuport. Between Esthene and Lons we completed the capture of the village of Vermeles and a position at Ratorie, to the east of which we are lying the railway. Our troops made an appreciable advance in the Region of Reuvroye, Parvilliers and Les Queuoys, on Sauterre. There is nothing further to report.

The Bourse Re-opens.

The Paris Bourse has re-opened.

Strong Monetary Position.

The money-market is stronger in consequence of war loan payments, of which fifty millions sterling as minimum was expected to be done to-day. Wheat has advanced a shilling owing to the prohibition of export from India. Crew of the Charcas landed by the Prinz Eitel.

The armed merchantman, Prinz Eitel, has landed at Valparaiso.

the crew of the British steamer Charcas, sunk off Corral.

German Airman Drop Bombs on Rheldis.

Reuter's correspondent says that German airmen have dropped bombs on Rheldis.

The Kaiser Ill.

A Berlin official announcement states that the Kaiser is obliged to postpone, for some days, his return to the front, owing to his being feverish through bronchial catarrh. He was able to-day to receive a report on the war situation.

FOR THE BELGIANS.

A Wesleyan Sale of Work.

A sale of work, organised by the Women's Sewing Meeting of the Wesleyan Church, in aid of the Belgian Field Hospital, will be held in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal St., on Saturday the 11th inst. Lady May has kindly promised to open the sale at 5 o'clock.

A concert, commencing at 8 o'clock, will be given in the Naval Theatre, kindly lent for the occasion. As part of an excellent programme, a short play entitled "The Missing Notes," written by one of the local members of H. M. Royal Navy, will be presented.

The Belgian Field Hospital was formed by a group of English doctors and surgeons who, early in September, 1914, went out to Belgium at the invitation of H.M. the Queen of the Belgians. Work was commenced in Antwerp. The story of the magnificent work done by the British doctors and nurses during the retreat from Antwerp to Furnes is one of the heroic annals of the War. The hospital has always been sufficiently near the firing line to deal promptly with serious cases, and often to save lives which would be lost if they had to be transported to a base hospital. With the hospital there are now twenty-seven fully qualified British nurses. £50 will maintain a bed for a year. As a nation we owe to Belgium a debt which we can never repay. H.M. the Queen of the Belgians has expressed confidence that England will afford the hospital the necessary aid in order that it may continue its labours. It is hoped that the proceeds of the Sale and Concert will be at least equal to the maintenance of a bed for a year.

Donations, however small, will be, thankfully, received by the Hon. Secretary, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v. 4th K.S.L.I.

The above teams are to meet in the U.S. League on Saturday on the Club Ground, kick-off at 4 p.m. The R.G.A. team will be:—Gibson; Caple and weeks; Lovelock, Edgeley, and Townsend; Shakespear, Fisher, Youngman, Swai and Draper.

Staffs and Departmentals v. 88th Company, R.G.A.

These teams lined up on the Naval ground at 2.45 p.m., yesterday afternoon in a 2nd division match. The Staffs, pressing from the very start, made many good tries, which were cleared by the opponents' goalie. The 88th then broke away with the ball, and for some time, the leather was seen at the Staffs' territory, where very exciting struggles followed, but no score was registered, and the half-time whistle saved the Staffs from further attacks. On resuming, the Staffs pressed hard, and the 88th's goalie had a very hot time, but he cleared brilliantly, and the leather was once more seen at the Staffs' end, where a good try was made, which the goalie cleared, only to have the leather slammed into the net a minute later, by Master Gunner Watson. The rest of the game was evenly contested, the Staffs working hard to equalise, but the final whistle found the 88th winners by one goal to love.

83rd Company R.G.A. v. Diocesan School.

The Diocesan played two men short in their 2nd Division match with the 83rd, until they were reinforced by another player who turned up ten minutes after the open. The lads made a determined defence against their tough opponents and soon managed to get the leather into the soldiers' territory, only to be sent back into their own, where a hard struggle followed. The goalie cleared several good shots until Moore sent in a beauty, which lodged the leather in the net. The soldiers again pressed, and Shaw soon scored, another, bringing them two up just before half-time. In the second half, the Diocesans defended brilliantly, and Ram then did some good work, but was checked by the soldiers, whose defence was strong. The Diocesan goalie was again hard pressed, but cleared cleverly, and the final whistle found the score as follows:—83rd Company, 2 goals; Diocesan, nil.

CRICKET.

Scouts Company v. Rest Volunteer Forces.

The following will represent the Scouts Co. in the above match on the Club ground on Saturday, December 11, at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. G. R. Syer, (Capt.), R. N. Anderson, E. A. Brand, K. Brayshaw, A. L. Gace, E. W. Hamilton, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, H. E. Mariel, E. B. Reed and F. Syme-Thomson.

THE SARDINIA'S CARGO.

The following is the memo of cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Sardinia on the 31st inst.:—London.—100 bales of waste silk. 330 bales of pierced cocoons, 377 half-chests of tea, and one package of clothing.

Gibraltar.—3 cases of silk and silk goods.

Lisbon.—2 cases of crockery.

Alicante.—300 cases of tea.

Lyons.—49 bales of raw silk.

Marseilles (opt. London).—55 bales of raw silk and 1,057 half-chests of tea.

Suez.—10 bales of silk Punjam.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total to 8th inst.
	152	150	138	151	150	138	148	149	1,174

Daily average 146.07.

THE INDIAN MURDER.

Prisoners' Statements in Court.

The trial of the two Indians who are charged with the murder of another Indian at Hung Hom was proceeded with before Mr. Lindsay to-day.

There was no further evidence taken. The prisoners were cautioned and asked if they had any statements to make.

The first prisoner said he saw the deceased go with his wife to the Sikh Temple on November 6. He was on duty at the time, but later went into the temple and saw the two together. He (defendant) returned at five o'clock, but his wife never came back until 6 o'clock. Witness asked why she did not come back before, a quarrel arose and he assaulted her. His wife reported the matter to the police and when the inspector came to see him on the matter he said that he had struck her because of her misconduct. In October last an Indian constable told him that he had heard that the deceased had written to the head watchman at the Cement Works at Macao asking for an exchange of positions, so that he could take the defendants' wife to live there.

The second defendant said that after the deceased first visited their house he (defendant) warned him not to. Deceased replied that if defendant saw him going there he could kill him. Soon afterwards defendant saw the deceased go to the house again, when he again saw the woman. Defendant told him to go away, as he would either kill him or be killed. Later, at the Cement Works, the deceased said the Company had given him a pistol with which he could shoot five men. Deceased again went to the house, and added defendant, he could not stand that sort of thing. Deceased told defendant that there were new regulations regarding the removal of persons out of the Colony or else he (defendant) would have taken the woman away. On November 15 the deceased came to the house drunk and not wearing a turban, and asked where the woman was. He was told that she was in hospital and had better go away. They then struck the man with their sticks, and later found that the man had died. The same night they tied a rope round deceased's neck and lowered the body into the garden, afterwards carrying the body into the field where it was found.

Both defendants were committed to take their trial at the Sessions.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Edwards.

To commemorate the completion of their twenty-five years' married life, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Edwards, of Hongkong, gave a dinner to a large number of friends at the Hongkong Hotel last night, and a most enjoyable time was spent, vocal items being rendered by many of those present. Heartily congratulations were offered, and briefly acknowledged.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were married at Bedwellty parish church, Wales, on December 8, 1890, by the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Bedwellty. Mrs. Edwards is the daughter of Mr. Abraham Williams, of Penrhyn. They have resided in Hongkong for some little time and Mr. Edwards, who is a member of the staff of the P.W.D., is held in the highest respect and esteem by his colleagues.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 2.45 p.m. to-day—

Typhoon in about 11 degrees Long. E. and 16 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

SHANGHAI RICKSHA COOLIES.

General Strike Declared.

The handy little vehicle which is a boon to businessmen and at the same time the source of great annoyance, was not to be seen on the streets of Shanghai yesterday says the *Shanghai Times* of December 3. Nearly every ricksha coolie had gone on strike against what was deemed to be unreasonable demands made by the owners of rickshas. One Company is said to be solely to blame, and the coolies hiring from other companies came out in sympathy.

The first grievance is that one owner insisted on making a discount of two cents on each twenty cent piece of the Kwangtung province. This, the coolies argued, was both unreasonable and unjust, inasmuch as the exchange shops did not make a discount on those particular coins. They further argued that this discount represented the price of a day's supply of food. If the matter had ended at that, a strike would probably not have been declared, but when it was proposed to increase the hiring fee by thirty per cent., the coolies, almost without exception, refused to take out rickshas.

The firm referred to made a charge of seventy cents a day for each ricksha and proposed that this fee be increased to ninety cents. The coolies argued that it was impossible to make a living if they were to pay such a fee. This was the real cause of the strike.

The coolies not only refused to take out rickshas but also prevented other coolies from plying for hire. They seized on every ricksha they could see, and in many cases broke it or so injured the tyres as to make it very expensive for the owner. Children going to school in the morning and engaging rickshas for the purpose were requested to descend, while the ricksha was taken care of by the strikers. It became so bad in the Hongkong district that the ricksha owners had to apply to the police for the protection of their property.

The case for the owners is that the price of rubber and iron has so increased that it is impossible to make the business pay unless further revenue were obtained in the shape of higher hiring fee.

No very serious trouble took place, but "blacklegging" was put down with a firm hand. Up to a late hour last evening no agreement had been reached and the position was assuming the nature of a deadlock. The coolies, it is stated, are quite prepared to agree to a ten per cent. increase, but emphatically declare they will not pay the increase demanded.

Pickets in Court.

Yesterday morning, at the Mixed Court, says the *N.C. Daily News* of December 4 as a result of the agitation attendant upon the strike of ricksha coolies well nigh one hundred cases were dealt with. Most of the charges referred to damage done to vehicles found by the strikers plying for hire and, in nearly every such case, the damage was done to the mudguards or to the valves of the tyres. In most cases the sentences were for short terms of imprisonment from a week upwards.

Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, charged a coolie with doing damage to a ricksha. He told Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, that as he was coming over the Chekiang Road Bridge he saw the defendant in the act of trying to break up the ricksha, and endeavouring, in particular, to twist the hood off. Witness jumped out of his car and gave chase to the defendant, who ran off, capturing him and taking him and the ricksha to the Police Station.

Later in the morning, when going down Broadway Mr. Springfield saw two men rush out of a crowd to a ricksha in which was seated a foreign lady. They turned her out and immediately began to break the valves of the tyres. Witness stopped them and the first man, after arrest, tried to get away from the police to finish the work which he had already done on the vehicle.

The first defendant was sent to prison for two months and the second for one. Before the same Court, an Indian sergeant testified how,

TELEGRAMS.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

Passenger Rates May be Raised.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received, December 9. At the P. and O. meeting, Lord Inchcape said that owing to the great rise in working expenses, it might be necessary to again raise the passenger rates. He added that the amalgamation between the P. and O. and British India Companies was working in every respect satisfactorily.

OBITUARY.

Mr. A. Roche, M.P.

London, Received, December 9. The death is announced of Mr. Augustine Roche, Nationalist M.P. for North Louth since 1911, and formerly Lord Mayor of Cork.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Democrats Stand by President Wilson.

London, Received, December 9. Reuter's correspondent at St. Louis states that the Democratic National Committee has resolved to re-nominate President Wilson for the Presidency.

SPANISH POLITICS.

(Havas Telegram.)

December 7. A Madrid message says the Dat Ministry has resigned. It is stated that a new Ministry of Liberal opinion will shortly be formed.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANGHAI DISTURBANCES.

London, Received, December 8. Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo states it is understood that, in view of the recent disturbances in Shanghai, Japan is taking measures to protect Japanese residents and interests, and several Japanese warships are already on the scene.

DEATH OF LORD ARMITSTEAD.

London, Received, December 8. The death is announced of Lord Armitstead. [Lord Armitstead was born in 1824. He was educated in Germany and represented Dundee in Parliament in 1868-73 and 1880-85. He has no heir.]

BRITISH TRADE.

London, Received, December 7. The Board of Trade returns for November show increases in imports of \$10,129,030 and in exports of \$11,037,547.

when he took a ricksha coolie in charge for doing damage, the crowd, which assembled, attacked him and succeeded in liberating his prisoner. One of them, however, held the sergeant by the coat and was arrested in the place of his first prisoner.

He was sent to prison for three months.

Two months' imprisonment was the sentence meted out to a man who was claimed by the police to be apparently a leader of the men. Police evidence was given to the effect that the defendant was seen near Evan's Book Store in Soohuan Road, directing the crowd and pointing to rickshas in side streets to which parties of the coolies were making their way. The men were apparently acting under his instructions but instead of breaking the rickshas, they were only turning the passengers out.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

DAIRY FARM TURKEYS.

GEESE, DUCKS,

CAPONS and CHICKENS

SHOULD BE BOOKED EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

THE FRENCH JEWELLERY HOUSE
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS.
EVERYTHING IN GOLD AND SILVER WARE
CUT GLASS AND FANCY GOODS
THE PLACE FOR USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs A. L. Anderson and Co.'s weekly share circular (Shanghai, 4th December, 1915.) is as under:—

The hope expressed by us last week of another period of activity was not immediately justified owing to heavy losses sustained by speculators on the sharp rise in exchange rendering them unable to face their share commitments for 30th ultimo. As a natural result the market changed from a buying to a selling attitude, but it would appear that arrangements have now been made as to the unpaid for shares, and the Rubber market is again assuming a more active tone. Cottons, as a vehicle of business, can hardly be said to exist, but among General Securities a fair amount of trafficking has taken place. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 2/6; the dollar rate being 73.1.

Debentures.—The Municipal Council's issue of four lakhs of 5 per cent. 10/30 year was all taken up at 5 per cent. premium; the total amount applied for has not been made public, but it was probably in the neighbourhood of eight lakhs. With the rise in exchange many intending buyers have withdrawn from the market, while several holders have been tempted by the favourable rate to reinvest in the French and Russian War Loans, with the result that lines of the leading local issues have changed hands as much as 3 per cent. below the prices ruling a fortnight ago.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A further drop took place until sales were made privately at low as \$800, but at close a little enquiry exists and \$820 could be obtained. Cathays. A sale was reported at 9 for the combined shares: 2/30 is offered for the ordinary and 6/80 for the preference; the latter ex the dividend just paid.

Insurance.—Only Yantze's were reported locally. Unions fell in the South to Hongkong \$905, North China are wanted at 175.

Mining.—Chinese Engineers changed hands in some quantity from 12 1/2 to 13, doubtless in expectation of the dividend announcement: the output has been well sustained, but it is questionable whether such good prices have been obtained this year as last, while the charge for income tax will of course be heavier. Philippines have eased back to 3 without business. Raubs have been the subject of enquiry in the South, and better than \$34 could be obtained.

Wharves and Godowns.—Shanghai and Hongkong steaded down to sales at 98, closing nominal. Yangtze Wharf. That a company under British protection should have been permitted to have permanent German agents, a German majority on the Directorate, and its land, etc., registered at the German Consulate would seem to reflect upon company registration as carried out in Hongkong.

Cotton Mills.—Hardly any transactions have taken place, but there is a slightly better outlook at the moment for the mills. Ewos. The balance at credit of P. and L. is shown at Tls. 537,279.26, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares of Tls. 18, besides the 7 per cent. due on the preference issue, to write off various accounts Tls. 92,080 and after placing Tls. 150,000 to Reserve Fund and paying a bonus of Tls. 10,500 to the mill-staff, to carry forward Tls. 18,899.28. The stock of Yarn and Cloth is valued at Tls. 354,095.50 and that of cotton at Tls. 269,229.67. Yangtzeppoo. A call of Tls. 2 on those ordinary shares partially subscribed is made for 31st instant.

Rubbers.—A much quieter market but closing firmer. So long as anything like 2/11 is offered for delivery six months ahead there is no reason to expect any but fat dividends for the future, and while the rise in exchange is certainly against local companies it is only so to the extent of their divisible profits. Reuter's wire of this morning quotes buyers for first half of 1916 at 3/2. Shanghai Klebange. At the meeting held on 29th ultimo it was decided to pay a dividend of 0.40 per share on 13th instant, and thereafter, for reasons explained to the shareholders to make juridical winding up and re-registration.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Travelling Salesman—Britisher—with first-rate knowledge of Cantonese and six years' record of successful trading in South China, about to start on long trip inland with well-known specialties, desires extra lines; especially laundry soap, drugs, fertilizers, cigarettes, paints, Sheffield goods. No objection to new brands. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Advertiser desires to learn Russian from English speaking teacher; twice a week. State terms to "K." 3 Durbar Villas, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—40 Wyndham Street from 1st January—Central Location, three minutes from City. Apply to J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, King's Building.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Tugmaster. Apply to The Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.



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HENRY HEATH,

LONDON.

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Shapes and

Newest Colours

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MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists
18 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW OVERCOATING

IN FLEECE WOOL

LIGHT IN WEIGHT
YET

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PRICES MODERATE
FOR THE BEST.BE SURE
THAT THESE
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COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY
OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

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6 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Tel. 1322

XMAS HAMPERS.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY OUR CUSTOMERS THAT ASSORTED HAMPERS SUITABLE FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON MAY BE OBTAINED FROM US AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:—

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 Bott. Sparkling Burgundy B. Mousseux	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Benedictine D. O. M. 7.	—	—	—	pint.
1 " Blackberry Brandy	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Brandy Martell XXX	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Whisky King George IV.	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Port Superior Tawny	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Claret St. Julien	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Sherry Old Brown	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Gin Old Tom, or Dry.	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Bitters Fomerazen (Phial.)	—	—	—	phial.

Price Per Case \$25.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 Bott. Sparkling Burgundy B. Mousseux	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Peppermint	—	—	—	pint.
1 " Martell XXX	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Whisky Perfection	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Port Wine Rich Old	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Claret St. Julien	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Sherry Vin de Pauto	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Benedictine D. O. M.	—	—	—	pint.
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry	—	—	—	quart.
1 " Cherry Brandy	—	—	—	pint.

Price Per Case \$23.00

OTHER HAMPERS MADE UP TO SUIT PURCHASERS REQUIREMENTS.

CANDE. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135.

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taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
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ORIENTAL LINE

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	16th Jan.	10th Dec.
CHANGSHA	21st Jan.	21st Dec.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itala," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be des-
patched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 21st instant.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be des-
patched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th Dec.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Fatshan. Tons 2006. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 12th DECEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION Co., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by
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Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu §Kashima Maru Capt. Tabusa	T. 16,000 {THURS., 16th Dec., at noon. T. 19,000 {THURS., 30th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	§Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye §Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinoko	T. 12,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at noon. T. 12,500 {THURS., 23rd Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	§Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda §Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Tenshin Maru Capt. Yamazaki	T. 6,000 {THURSDAY, 16th Dec.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	§Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {MON., 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	§Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {FRI., 17th Dec., at 10 a.m.

§ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0
" " " " " Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.
" " " " " 1st Return \$37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
" " 1st Return \$72. " " 1st Return \$73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$90. " " 2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	12th Dec. at daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	14th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 9th December, 1915.

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU,"

about the 10th December.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Nov. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	in port	10th Dec.	SOERABAJA	
Tjikembang	BATAVIA	24th Dec.	30th Dec.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru*	(Cargo steamer) 11,000 - 18 knots	11th December.
Nippon Maru*	(Cargo steamer) 22,000 - 21 knots	14th December.
Shinyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	23rd December.
Kiyo Maru**	9,000 - 17 knots	28th December.
Persia Maru*	22,000 - 21 knots	8th January.
Chiyo Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	15th January.
Dairen Maru*		25th January.
		3rd March.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

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SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE
BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
† St. Albans	18th Dec.	18th Dec. 11 a.m.
† Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
† Eastern	29th Jan.	31st Jan. "
Aldenhams		21st Feb. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

† Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hanching	W. G. Passmore	FRI., 10th Dec. at 2 p.m.
Halina	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 14th Dec. at 2 p.m.
Halmus	A. E. Stewart	FRI., 17th Dec. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

N. Y. K. Raiser Seattle Rate.
It is stated that the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha rates from Hong-
kong to Seattle have been advan-
ced from \$250 for the first class
passage to \$300.

American Mercantile Marine.
Washington, December 2.—
The United States Secretary of the
Treasury, Mr. William G. McAdoo
and the Secretary of Commerce,
Mr. William C. Redfield have
drafted a substitute for the Ship
Purchase Bill which failed of
passage in the last session of Con-
gress owing to the opposition of
the Senate. The bill provides an
appropriation of \$50,000,000 G.
for the establishment of an
American merchant marine by the
purchase of private vessels and
lines, which are to be operated by
a government board, later to be
again transferred to private owner-
ship when conditions are favour-
able. A federal shipping board
is to be appointed which will have
jurisdiction over American sea
traffic and control the operation of
the government lines. The meas-
ure will be submitted to congress
at its next session, which begins
Monday.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Speculation in Ships Active.
There is a most active specula-
tion in shipping. The price of
ships is increasing by leaps and
bounds, vessels on the stocks
being sold and resold several
times. The Christiania corres-
pondent of the *Temps* gives an
example of this speculation.
He says that last November a
shipowner of Skien, in the
south-east of Norway, ordered a
Norwegian shipbuilder at the
price of 310,000 kroner. The ship
will not be finished until February
next. It has nevertheless been
sold four times already. Last
January it was sold for 350,000
kroner, in April for 416,000
kroner, in June for 445,000 kroner,
and still more recently it was
bought for 800,000 kroner. The
last buyer would sell it for 650,000
kroner, and there is every reason
to think that before it can be
employed the ship will continue
to yield fair profits to new buyers.
The *Temps* remarks that this mad
speculation shows that extreme
prudence is advisable in the pur-
chase of shipping in the north of
Europe.

War Charters—Question of Death
Duties.

The Imperial Merchant Service
Guild have been in communica-
tion with the Admiralty in respect
to one of their members who lost
his life when in command of a
merchant steamer through her
being torpedoed by an enemy
submarine. The vessel at the
time was on direct charter to the
Russian Government under sealed
orders from the British Govern-
ment. The duty on the de-
ceased Captain's estate was such
as his widow and young
family were ill able to bear. The
Guild in pointing out that as the
estates of sailors and soldiers are
excepted from estate duty con-
tended that it was desirable that
a similar concession should be
made in the case of merchant
seafarers losing their lives
through the operations of the
war. The Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty in reply state
that in no case have they any
power to remit the payment of
death duties, but that under sec-
tion 14 of the Finance Act, 1800,
as amended by the Death Duties
(killed in War) Act, 1914, the
Treasury may, on the recom-
mendation of the Admiralty,
remit the whole or part of the
duties payable on the passing of
the estates of deceased Officers
and men serving in the Royal
Navy who die while on Active
Service. This recommendation
can only be made by the
Admiralty after certain conditions
have been satisfied, one of which
is that the deceased must have
been subject to the Naval Dis-
cipline Act. Their Lordships re-
gret that in these circumstances
they are precluded from making
such a recommendation, in the
case of the late merchant ship-
master referred to. It is added
that the matter is not one upon
which the Lords Commissioners
are in a position to initiate fresh
legislation. The Guild have
addressed further representations
to the Admiralty on this matter.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via W'wai	Chipshing	Fri., 10th Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 11th Dec. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Lalsang	Sat., 11th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 11th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 12th Dec. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 14th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 15th Dec. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 17th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 18th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

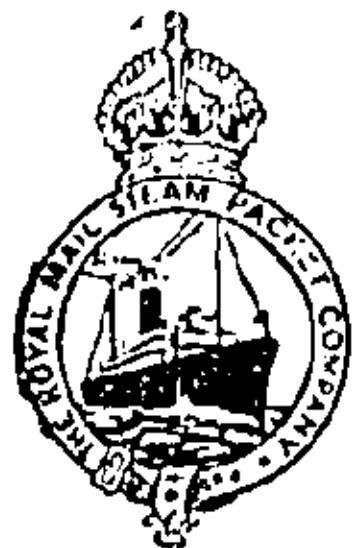
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanud Datu, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
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Subject to change without Notice.

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For Steamer Date of Departure.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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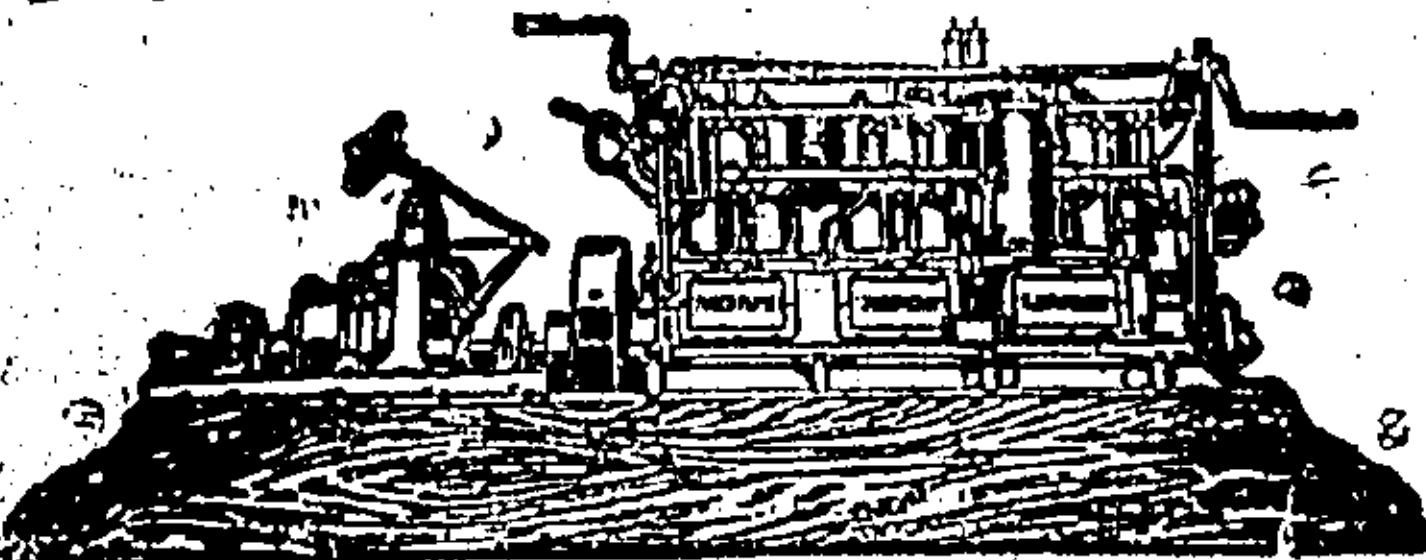
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

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HONGKONG, Ltd.
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 H.P.

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O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
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MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
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TELEPHONE No. 227

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
Mar-elles via Saigon & Ports	Polynesian	P. Thomas	11, Dec.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
London and Bombay	Namur	P. & O.	16, Dec.
London and Hull	Kioto	B. L. L.	18, Dec.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	30, Dec.
London & Bombay	Nankin	P. & O.	30, Dec.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Athos	P. Thomas	8, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Vancouver & Seattle	Kaifuku M.	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Ports	Canada M.	O. S. K.	16, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
San F'cisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	28, Dec.
San Francisco & American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Jan.
San Francisco	Arakan	J.O.J. L.	9, Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Porsia M.	T. K. K.	15, Jan.
Boston & New York	Kathlamba	B. L. L.	15, Jan.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.O.J. L.	9, Feb.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco	Kavimoon	J.O.J. L.	9, Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	9, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	11, Dec.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	21, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
Soerabaya	Tjisondari	J.O.J. L.	10, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	10, Dec.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Lalsang	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Manila	Yusang	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Tamsui, via Swatow & Amoy	Dalini M.	O. S. K.	12, Dec.
Shanghai via Foochow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	12, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Dec.
Bombay, via S'pore & Ports	Sume M.	O. S. K.	13, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	P. Thomas	13, Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	14, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hatan	D. L. Co.	14, Dec.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	17, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	18, Dec.
Singapore, Calcutta etc.	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	18, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18, Dec.
Singapore, Bombay etc.	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Dec.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Iola	D. S. & Co.	21, Dec.
Singapore, Calcutta etc.	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Porihos	P. Thomas	31, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nellore	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Singapore & Bombay	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
Mauritius and South African	Ports		
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan., 1916	San F'cisco
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimoon	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

MOVEMENT OF
STEAVERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed
for San Francisco on the 12th October at
noon. This vessel will next leave Hong-
kong for San Francisco via usual ports of
call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU sailed
on the 30th Nov. at noon—This steamer
will next leave Hongkong on Tuesday the
15th February 1916 at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
arrived at Nagasaki on Monday the 6th
Dec. a.m. left Nagasaki on Monday the
6th Dec. p.m. due to arrive Kobe on
Tuesday the 7th Dec. p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. BENDORAN from
Middlebro. left on London via Singa-
pore for this port on the 4th instant and
may be expected to arrive here on or about
11th instant.The I. O. S. N. s.s. KWONGSANG from
Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 10th
December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hermes, Dut. s.s. 2,313, B. V. Jagt, 3rd Dec.
—Balk Papan, 24th ult. Bulk oil
—A. P. Co.Haurata, Br. s.s. J. G. Smith, 4th Dec.
—Singapore, 24th ult. Gen.—Order.Sella, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hontvender, 8th
Dec.—Bangkok, 19th ult. Rice—
T. & Co.Shantung, Br. s.s. 1,569, J. Meathrel, 5th
Dec.—Shanghai, 2nd Dec. Gen.—
B. & S.Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,543, T. Suraga, 5th
Dec.—Shanghai, 2nd Dec. Gen.—
O.S.K.Kunchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 5th
Dec.—Saloon, 28th ult. General—
Order.Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,300, K. E. Hamilton, 6th
Dec.—Australia, 10th ult. Gen.—
B. & S.Chosen Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,800, S. Yamano,
6th Dec.—Java, 24th ult. Sugar—
O.S.K.Albay, Am. s.s. 575, E. Yvatal, 6th Dec.
—Manila, 1st Dec. Gen.—Order.Kumsang, Br. s.s. 3,336, N. Knight, 6th
Dec.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,965, H. S. Smith,
6th Dec.—San Francisco, 6th ult.
Gen.—T.K.K.Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. O. Passmore,
8th Dec.—Swatow, 7th Dec. Gen.—
D. L. & Co.Matra Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,341, K. Tanak, 7th
Dec.—Daly, Gen.—Chinese.Promethius, Norw. s.s. 1,024, O. Hosen,
7th Dec.—Bangkok, 27th ult. Gen.—
T. & Co.Oleg, Rus. s.s. 1,376, P. Mender, 7th Dec.
—Chefoo, 1st Dec. Gen.—Chinese.Dalini Maru, Jap. s.s. 640, S. Saito, 8th
Dec.—Swatow, 7th Dec. Gen.—O.
S.K.Hyo Leong, Br. s.s. 490, J. A. H. Haude,
7th Dec.—Saloon, 27th Nov. Gen.—
Chinese.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 9	London
B. & S.	Ixion	10,221	Dec. 9	Pacific
J. M. & Co.	Lalsang		Dec. 9	Moji
J. M. & Co.	Kwongsang		Dec. 10	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Dec. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	12,500	Dec. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Dec. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Dec. 13	London
B. & S.	Yangtze	6,457	Dec. 14	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 15	Yokohama
S. T. & Co.	Glenlagan	3,809	M. Dec.	London
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Dec. 16	Yokohama
S. T. & Co.	Kioto	4,020	Dec. 16	New York
G. L. & Co.	Empire	4,496	Dec. 18	Australia
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 18	London
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru	22,000	Dec. 20	San Francisco
B. & S.	Hyson	6,808	Dec. 23	London
B. & S.	Prian	4,543	Dec. 24	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru	21,000	Dec. 29	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 29	Yokohama
B. & S.	Helena	7,555	Dec. 31	London
S. T. & Co.	Kathlamba	4,104	E. Dec.	New York
P. & O.	Nellon		Jan. 1	London
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	6,227	Jan. 2	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir		Jan. 4	Yokohama
B. & S.	Knight Companion	7,433	Jan. 7	London
J.O.J. L.	Arakan		Jan. 7	Java
G.L. & Co.	Eastern	3,586	Jan. 7	Australia
T. K. K.	Peria Maru	9,000	Jan. 8	San Francisco
P. & O.	Monara		Jan. 8	London
N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	6,557	Jan. 13	Australia
P. & O.	Novara		Jan. 13	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	22,000	Jan. 14	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Jan. 15	London
B. & S.	Changsha	2,269	Jan. 16	Australia
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	6,309	Jan. 16	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Shidzuoka Maru		Jan. 24	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Jan. 26	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir		Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore		Jan. 28	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Aldenharn	3,808	Jan. 29	Australia
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 29	London
J.O.J. L.	Tjisondari		Feb. 7	Java
J.O.J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 7	Java
J.O.J. L.	Tjikembang		Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL Kioto 18th December.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

Father de Maria's Report at the Prize Distribution.

In connection with St. Francis' School, attached to the Wanchai branch of the Italian Convent, the distribution of prizes took place at 5 p.m. to-day. Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools, presided over a large attendance of parents and friends and the programme included an admirable concert in which the pupils took a prominent part. The lateness of the hour at which proceedings took place prevented us from giving more than the Rev. Fr. de Maria's report and the prize list.

The Rev. Fr. de Maria said:—"Nearer home, the central house began to send forth its first branch when a humble home was opened at Wanchai to meet the demand which had been created by the growing population of the eastern district in the Colony. It is true that no great inaugural ceremony attended the opening of St. Francis' School in 1889, with a small hospital and asylum near by, but that they were called for there is no denying. These words occur in the historical sketch published in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Convent in 1910. St. Francis' School has, therefore, been in existence for a period of about 50 years. Strange as it may appear, it is true that to-day sees the very first occasion when that school comes before the public of Hongkong in its first public distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the school.

I make no apology in presenting this report with a sense of some gratification, for to-day the school is recognised among the upper grade schools of the Colony. When it is remembered that the school was intended at first to serve what was, at one time, the poor district of Wanchai, and has now attained to the level with a roll of well over one hundred scholars in regular attendance, it will be conceded that the time has arrived when the school may not be content to remain any longer in the same modest position of the past, but may be permitted to claim some measure of public attention among the educational institutions of Hongkong.

It is on record that the members attending the school in 1889 were 7 European day-scholars and 15 Chinese. Small as this number is for the present time, fifty years ago, it may be assumed to represent a fair proportion of children of school-going age in that district if we exclude from consideration the purely Chinese population of the district. This is especially true when it is considered that education for girls among the Chinese in the first period of the Colony's development was neither sought for nor did it receive the stimulus that it has during past decades.

The attendance at St. Francis' showed healthy signs of growth with each successive stage of development of the important eastern district of the Island. It was only in periods of epidemics, such as those of 1887, when there were abnormal variations in the number of school attendance. St. Francis' School can claim to have marched, though modestly and unobtrusively, along the path of progress in matters educational in Hongkong. The official figures for the past two years afford ground for satisfaction in the steady growth of this branch of the Italian Convent. In June 1914 the maximum monthly enrolment for the school was 114, the number in average attendance being 91. There were 16 scholars in average attendance in the remove classes and 75 in average attendance in the lower classes. The number of school days was 214. There were in all 5 classes besides one for infants.

At the end of the school year 1915, the maximum monthly enrolment has increased to 130, with an average daily attendance of 111. Four girls were taught in the higher classes, 17 in the remove and the remaining 90 in the lower classes. These figures do not take into account the children attending the Holy Infancy School, the maximum monthly enrolment of which was 82, with an average attendance of 70. The Holy Infancy School is recognised only in the category of "vernacular schools." That this department of St. Francis' School may be usefully merged in the latter school proper with the provision of the necessary staff and evident desire of Chinese parents to give their children a European education even from their early years, there is no questioning, nor can the fact be overlooked that the merging of Holy Infancy in St. Francis' School cannot fail to produce other than satisfactory results from a purely educational point of view. It is hoped that the endeavour to raise the status of the Holy Infancy from a vernacular school to an English School may receive the sympathetic support of the department concerned with public instruction in the Colony.

Amongst the privileged schools to enjoy the grant of the Lugard Scholarship, founded by the late Sir Horace Lugg, is St. Francis' School. The winners of the Scholarship since its foundation are:—
In 1911—Miss Beatrice Jesus.
In 1912—Miss Maria Cordeiro.
In 1913—Miss Lily Wilkinson.
In 1914—Miss Maria Medina.
For some time the need of a playground has been felt; this has now been supplied and has been taken full advantage of by the scholars during recreation hours. The school took part in the athletic sports held at the Race Course, on the 10th April last. Thanks to the Sports Committee and the Rev. Bro. Director of St. Joseph College two events were open to scholars of St. Francis' School. Both the flat races elicited very keen competition. The children thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon's outing.

The health of the school has been good throughout the year. Although the premises are situated in a more or less congested area of the City, by its elevation, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and opened to the south-east winds in the summer months, it has enjoyed immunity from the vitiated atmosphere usually associated with the vicinity of tenement houses.

None of the past efforts of the staff could have been capable of the satisfactory result now recorded, if they had not received encouragement and support from the resident in the district. I wish to emphasise my appreciation of the friendly co-operation and assistance of friends of the school, and parents of scholars who have never failed to lend the school the full measure of their support but for which the school could never have reached the position in which it finds itself to-day. To those friends who have contributed to the prize fund it is my pleasure to make my sincere acknowledgments, and to Mr. E. Ralph, the Inspector of English Schools, is the Head-mistress indebted for the honour he has given us, by presiding at the distribution of prizes to-day. We have also to thank the President and Ladies of the Catholic League for the use of their very fine headquarters for our prize-giving. To all Ladies and Gentlemen here present I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Prize-List.
The prize-list is as follows:—
Class IV:—1st Prize, Lily Wilkinson; 2nd Prize, Mary Medina; for Needlework and Drawing, Leonor Sousa; for Recitation and History, Violet Langenberg.

Class V:—First Prize for Conduct and Arithmetic, Emma Thompson; First for Composition and Dictation, Mary Rozario; 2nd, Edith Dixon; 3rd, Julia Ramos; Special Prize for Conduct, Aggie Goulding.

Class VI:—1st Prize, Annie Cordeiro; 2nd Prize, Mollie Rahman; 3rd Prize, Bertha Rodriguez.

Class VII:—1st, for Reading and Recitation, Aggie Ismail; 1st, for Arithmetic and Dictation, Annie Nunes; 3rd, Sunny Marriott; for Conduct and Arithmetic, Willie Reed; for Conduct and Religious Knowledge, Rita Xavier; for General Proficiency, Katie el Arculli; for Application, Imidjah Ramjahn.

Class VIII (No. 1):—1st, Frank Arculli; 2nd, Edith Crestejo; 3rd, Rozario Ramos; for Conduct, Aminah Kitchell; for Needlework, Veramah Soonderan Sophie Soonderan and Abibula Ramjahn.

Class VIII (No. 2):—1st, Harry Abdula; 2nd, Isabel Pavon; 3rd, Beatrice Souza; for Religious Knowledge, John Xavier; for Conduct, Mary Kikuna.

Infant Class (A):—1st, Bertie Victor; 2nd, Bertha Cordeiro; 3rd, Rosie el Arculli; for Recitation, Georgie Klien; for General Proficiency, Arthur Reed; for Kindergarten Occupation, Lizzie Thomas; for Sewing, Jalika Amat and Mary Harison.

Infant Class (B):—Pillar Ramos, Estelita Xavier, Benedicta Xavier; Bertie Gosano, Laurinda Crestejo, Jalika Amat.

Holy Infancy School.
Class IV:—1st Prize, Cho Jut-qui; 2nd, Hio Hoo-jui; 3rd, Fong Sao-ha.

Class III:—1st Prize, Cheang Quai-tai; 2nd, Lo Chon-jing; 3rd, Uha Sio-chang.

Class II:—1st, Chang Jong-kien; 2nd, Hao Yon-cam; 3rd, Ouan Chat-mui.

Class I:—1st, Leong Yut-oh; 2nd, To Ly-yong; 3rd, Wong Cam-long.

Special Prizes.
Music and Typewriting:—Julia Ramos.
Music:—Rosie Tam, Lily Tam and Sebastian Ramos.

Religious Knowledge:—Edith Dixon, Julia Ramos.
Distinction for Music:—Annie Cordeiro and Aggie Ismail.

THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

The case was resumed, at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Hazeland, in which Edmund Walter Hickath, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England; Ethel Randson, aged 37, of New York, and Madame Emilie Delcambre, of France; were charged with importing or aiding and abetting the importation of 374 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the Mishima Maru. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in possession without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. King T. H. (A.S.P.) whilst Mr. F. O. Jenkin instructed by Mr. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, defended.

Detective Sergeant Pincoff, continuing his evidence, said that he went on board the Mishima Maru after he had searched the first defendant's baggage, and went with him to the cabin occupied by the second and third defendants. He spoke to the second defendant, asking her whether she had any hold luggage. The first defendant replied for her, saying that the second defendant believed there were some boxes in the hold bearing her name. The second defendant said she had been asked in London to allow some boxes to be placed on board with her baggage. The name "Cohen" was mentioned by the second defendant as the person who had asked her. The third defendant had no baggage save in the baggage room.

CHINESE EDITOR CHARGED.

The Case Resumed in the Police Court.

The editor-manager of the Chinese newspaper *Shi Po* was charged on remand, before Mr. Lindell this morning, with publishing matter likely to excite unrest in China.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, said that some time ago he sent for the defendant in consequence of what he had seen published in his paper. Through an interpreter—

for defendant spoke Mandarin—he cautioned him about the sort of things he should publish, being careful to avoid reference to Chinese politics which would be likely to cause trouble in China. This interview took place before the subject matter of the first charge appeared.

Defendant was also warned that serious consequences would follow if he were not more careful.

The interpreter who was with the Hon. Mr. Hallifax when the interview took place gave corroborative evidence adding that the defendant said he was only publishing articles written by other people. Witness told the defendant that he would be proceeded against if he published any more such articles.

The printer of the newspaper—having been previously warned that by reason of his answers he might be liable to prosecution—said that the defendant employed him to print the paper. He had no connection with the paper except as printer. He had only seen the defendant once.

This was the case for the prosecution.

After hearing the case for the defence, Mr. Lindell committed the accused for trial.

UP TO THE MINUTE.
Closing Prices:—
Cements:—\$9.85, buyers.
Douglas:—\$93, sellers.
Indo:—\$154, buyers.
Wharves:—\$76, buyers.
Docks:—\$83, buyers.
Langkate:—Tis. 37, sellers.

laughing when "Sidney Cohen" was mentioned. Witness had heard of him before, but did not know that he had been well-known in the Colony for ten years. About six months ago he was named in connection with a case at Hongkong, in which a person having two trunks of opium was concerned. Witness had seen Cohen once, and knew that he claimed to be connected with a cinematograph business. Witness admitted turning to Mr. King and saying, "This is some more of the Sidney Cohen stuff."

Mr. Jenkin:—Do you know that he is a distinguished looking person, a man who would inspire confidence, a bank manager sort of chap?—I have no recollection of his appearance, and should not know him again.

Answering further questions, Sergeant Pincoff said he thought that Cohen was well-known to the police of Singapore, and Shanghai as he was to the police of Hongkong. He agreed that a man who was notoriously known to the police was not a good recommendation.

The second defendant said that she had never seen the boxes before.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., then gave evidence, bearing out the statement made by Sergeant Pincoff.

The case was again adjourned.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Politics and the War.

London, November 5.

Mr. Asquith has made his much discussed and eagerly awaited speech on the conduct of the war. The net result of it all is that the Prime Minister reiterates the national pledge to fight on till death or victory, promises a small War Committee of four or five statesmen to manage affairs, mentions an attempt to create something like a central Grand Staff to conduct and direct the general strategy of the Allies, and asserted that he has no intention of ceasing to be Prime Minister of England. Mr. Asquith emphatically declined to grovel before his critics or to stand in a white sheet. But his speech either ignored or rhetorically evaded the real charges brought against his Ministry. He sneered at the "professional whippersnappers". But public opinion has got past sneering at, and is now caring loud and deep the professional muddlers. For such shortcomings as our war policy has revealed there is really no excuse. No Government ever had such a free hand, backed resolutely up by popular enthusiasm, as Mr. Asquith's Government at the beginning of the war. There have been no foolish complaints because the Government has made mistakes. Sensible people know that history records little else but the blunders of politicians and the failures of the military and naval operations of the war. There has been a lack of bold and energetic control, of adequate determination and rational forethought, and for this the man in the street now agrees with the man in the know in blaming the Prime Minister of England.

The Real Blunders.
The greatest of all the blunders committed by the British Government has been its neglect to use to the fullest extent the power of the British Navy from the word "go". Other British Governments in the past have made mistakes much more serious than our miscalculations in the Dardanelles and in the Balkans. But no British Government has ever before deliberately refrained from using in war time the sea supremacy which is our birthright. During the greater part of the first year of this war Germany was allowed to draw her supplies across the sea in face of a more absolute sea supremacy than we ever possessed before in our history. There are reliable reports now available which prove conclusively that the enemy is already suffering disastrously from exhaustion caused by the naval blockade set up seriously soon after the Coalition Ministry was formed. Who will dare to estimate what might have been the effect on the course and duration of the war if our fleets, as ready for action when war came as the German armies, and far more formidable, had been allowed to act? For whoever was responsible for that blunder, which in most countries would certainly have evoked a cry of betrayal, the main sheet of Nelson's Victory would be all too inadequate as a penitential white sheet and far too illustrious as a shroud. The other failures have been failures of precisely the same genre. Our politicians seem to have been in listless slumbers when the demand was first made to deal firmly with distinguished and lowly enemy aliens actively employed in our midst, when the

BRITISH WAR BONDS.

The Proposed Special Far Eastern Issue.

With reference to the suggested special issue of British War Bonds for Far Eastern communities, says the *N. C. Daily News*, our readers are reminded that the letter requesting Sir Edward Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, to forward the suggestion to the right quarters is at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, awaiting the signature of all Britons interested in the scheme. It is very desirable that there should be as little delay as possible, and as it is proposed to forward the letter Home through the British Consulate on Monday or Tuesday we would urge as many as possible to sign it to-day. All heads of firms who have not already signed should make a point of doing so this morning.

armies in France were appealing against their pitifully inadequate artillery equipment, when the Dardanelles might have been forced by joint land and sea operations with comparative ease, and when the blow was being prepared that is now striking at the gallant heart of Serbia. The truth is, as Sir Edward Carson has revealed, that our Cabinet was a debating society of twenty-two politicians many of them incompetent, some of them lukewarm and half-hearted and all of them hampered by each other.

The New War Committee.
The public opinion is in no mood as yet for post mortems. The Germans have blundered worse than we have, though at least it cannot be charged against the rulers of Germany that they have tried to make war with rosewater on a limited liability principle. In spite of our mistakes the Allies are to-day as certain of victory as the enemy must be certain of ultimate defeat.

Sooner or later there is going to be a colossal and sensational collapse of the German military empire, and then will come the day of reckoning, for Germany first, and for pro-Germany afterwards. The worst that has happened, though it is bad enough, is that a war that costs us thousands of gallant lives and about five million pounds sterling every day has been dragged on much longer than it need have been.

The question is how far the new War Committee will energise and organise a speedy victory. One great improvement has now been secured, thanks to the calm genius and strong personality of General Joffre. During his consultations in London the French Commander-in-Chief, whose name is going down to history as that of one of France's greatest sons, secured an arrangement whereby the broad military operations of the war will be centrally directed by a Grand Staff which will act on behalf of all the Allies, and France and England in particular, in close co-operation and supreme control. In this respect the Allies will now be working on an equal footing with the Germans. The War Committee, which will direct our war politics will succeed or fail according as its four or five members are strong men, capable, farseeing, alert and energetic, and even more important, in so far as they have real responsibility and independent initiative conferred upon them. The names of the gentlemen have not been announced at the time of writing, but it is pretty certain that they will include the Prime Minister, the Admiralty, the War Office, Manions, and possibly Recruiting. This would mean according to present appointments Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Derby. But it is obvious that the Foreign Secretary cannot be left out, and, if the number is to be restricted to five, Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Derby must be dropped.

STREET CROWDS.

A Chinese Who Refused to Move.

A Chinese in the employ of Messrs. C. A. Warren and Co. was charged, before Mr. Lindell this morning, with refusing to move on last night when requested to do so by the Police.

Inspector Brazil said that they had received instructions that street preaching was not to be allowed and crowds were not to be permitted to collect. The defendant in the case was one of a crowd which was listening to a street preacher, and, by his action, might have caused trouble. He was an educated man.

Sergeant Rozell of the Police Reserve, said that he saw a crowd in Cleverley Street, and, acting under orders, he dispersed the crowd. The defendant refused to move, saying he had a full right to stand where he was. Witness threatened to arrest him but even then he would not move. By his attitude, the crowd, which numbered from 250 to 300 persons, might have become troublesome.

Defendant said he was waiting for an opportunity to move, but could not do so because of the crowd. He did not intend to stay there.

His Worship:—If you don't know, you have got to learn that you have not a perfect right to stay when you are told to move on by the police. You will be fined \$25.

PETITION DISMISSED.

Echo of the de Macar Case.

In the Judicial Court of the Privy Council, before Viscount Halsbury, Lord Atkinson, Lord Sumner, and Lord Parmoor, the case of Beechey v. the King was heard on October 28. It was a petition for special leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from a judgment of His Majesty's Court of China and Korea of Aug. 17, 1914, and raised an interesting question in the law of conspiracy.

The petitioner, who is a British subject, was charged at Shanghai together with a Belgian named de Macar with conspiracy to defraud. At the trial it was undisputed that de Macar was amenable only to Belgian law, and that conspiracy to defraud was not a criminal offence in Belgian law. The petitioner then raised the defence that it was impossible for him to have been guilty of conspiracy with de Macar in these circumstances. The Judge directed that the jury could not convict the petitioner unless they were satisfied that de Macar was also guilty and would have been convicted if he had been before the Court. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty" against the petitioner, who appealed to the Supreme Court on the point whether it was possible to conspire with a Belgian subject to defraud when conspiracy was not a criminal offence according to the law of Belgium. The Court decided against him, and he now sought special leave to appeal.

During the argument Lord Atkinson said that it would lead to very unfortunate results if a British subject could not be convicted of conspiracy whenever he had a foreigner as a co-conspirator.

Lord Parmoor said that it was clear on the petitioner's own showing that the Judge laid it down to the jury that they were not to convict the petitioner unless they would also have convicted the Belgian had he been before them.

Without calling on counsel for the Crown, their Lordships dismissed the petition.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

THE BRITISH LOSSES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

December 8, 5.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that in the battle of Ctesiphon 643 British were killed, 3,330 wounded and 594 missing. It was believed that during the retreat the losses were less than 300. Some reinforcements had already arrived. He eulogised, amid cheers, the military quality of the troops, British and Indian, and stated that the condition of the wounded was most satisfactory.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

VIOLENT ATTACK BY BULGARIANS.

December 8, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the Bulgarians on Sunday violently attacked the bridgehead at Demirkapu, on the Vardar, but were completely repulsed. There was a calm along the whole front on Monday.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

EFFECTIVE WORK BY BRITISH GUNNERS.

December 8, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says that German attacks form a feature of a communique. Machine guns prevented the Germans from restoring the destroyed works at Hetwas, while the artillery north of Arras stopped a German attack. Our guns destroyed a defensive work in the Roye region and our bombers have continued their progress south of Souplet. A fierce engagement is proceeding east of Souain Hill.

THE LATE MR. HEWETT.

Tribute by Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, when reference was made to the loss sustained by the death of the late Mr. Hewett, for many years Chairman of the Chamber.

The Vice-Chairman of the Chamber (Mr. W. J. C. Bonnar) presided and moved the following resolution:—"The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce deeply deplore the loss the Chamber has sustained by the death of their esteemed Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., and desire to place on record their profound appreciation of the untiring efforts made by him on behalf of, and his valuable services to, the commercial community of this Colony—for fifteen years as a member of the Committee, for thirteen years as its Chairman, and for nine years as the representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council."

In doing so, Mr. Bonnar said:—Gentlemen,—"Since we last met the Chamber has sustained a very great loss by the sudden death of our late Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G. The news came as a great shock to me on my

return to the Colony last Thursday, and I have no doubt those of you who were here when the sad event occurred were equally startled at the sudden removal from our midst of one whom we knew so well and respected so highly. It was as Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce—a position which he occupied for thirteen years; a longer period than any of his predecessors—that we were brought into close touch with him, and I feel sure that you will all agree with me that he filled that important office with great ability and marked success. It was my privilege to act with him on the Committee for nearly eight years, and one could not fail to be impressed with the zeal and thoroughness he displayed in tackling all the knotty problems which came before the Committee. He gave ungrudgingly of his time and talents in furthering the interests of the commercial community of this port, and has left behind him a record of work well done. Surely it is only fitting that we should place on record our appreciation of the great services he rendered to the Chamber.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The New Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale was elected Chairman of the Chamber for the remainder of the current year.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Merchant and Trader in Summary Court.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gumpert, Li Tse-cho, a merchant of Bonham Strand, and a trader of Hollywood Road, named Ching Ngok-po, for alleged malicious prosecution.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings represented the defendant.

Mr. D'Almada said that the pleadings were that the defendant in July last did falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, appear before a Police Magistrate and charge the plaintiff with having, between December, 1912, and the last day of July, 1915, being entrusted with the following sums:—\$90, \$203, \$83.87, \$20, \$224, \$70, \$5.74, \$58, and \$90, he procured a police magistrate to grant a warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff, who was arrested and imprisoned for an hour and a half, being eventually released on bail of \$500. Subsequently, the defendant maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff before the magistrate on the aforesaid charge and after numerous remands the magistrate dismissed the case and discharged the plaintiff out of custody. By reason of the proceedings, the plaintiff had been much injured in his credit and reputation and had suffered great anxiety by reason of the false charge. He had also been put to the expense of \$100 in obtaining his release and defending himself against the charge.

The defendant's pleading was that there was reasonable and probable cause for preferring the charge and for taking the proceedings against the plaintiff, and that in so doing he acted without malice. The defendant did not admit that the plaintiff had suffered any injury by loss of credit or reputation.

His Lordship:—"You do not say to whom the money belonged."

Mr. D'Almada:—"The money was the property of a firm in which the plaintiff is partner."

Mr. Crow said there was one aspect of the case which, in his opinion, absolutely damned his friend's case; he referred to the books of accounts which had been put in. These he could not describe as anything else than forgeries which had been made in order to bolster up the case for the plaintiff. His Lordship would have noticed that the two account books were a year apart in date. The two entries in the books were the grossest forgeries. If a plaintiff could come into court and on the slightest evidence sue for a heavy sum of money because he said that he has been maliciously prosecuted—

His Lordship:—"What is he suing for?"

Mr. Crow:—"£1,000. His client had been down in the country for two years and had only just come up. He did say that the plaintiff's case was perfectly feasible. And again it was usual to bring evidence showing some motive why there should be any malice. He held that there was a fairly reasonable case—he would not put it higher than that—but whatever the prosecution was it was not a malicious one."

The Puisse Judge said that although he sympathised very much with the plaintiff he would have to enter judgment for the defendant.

COMPANY MEETING.

William Powell, Ltd.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of William Powell, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Princes' Buildings, this afternoon. Mr. H. J. Gedge, (chairman) presided, those also present being:—Messrs. G. C. Moxon, (Director), G. Percy Smith (auditor), H. O. Holt (secretary), W. Goggin, J. A. Tarrant, N. W. Stapleton, G. Martin and E. Mauricio (shareholders.)

The Chairman:—"I will ask the secretary to now read the notice calling the meeting."

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—"The report and statement of accounts for the period ending August 31st, 1915, have been in your hands some days, and, with your permission, I will take them as read."

The first matter I have to touch on is the resignation of the late Managing Director, who it was ascertained, had been guilty of most flagrant malpractices.

I do not think it will be for the benefit of the Company or serve any purpose that I should detail them here, but of course the Board will be pleased to give, after the meeting, any shareholder personally any information desired in this connection.

All that I propose to say at this meeting is that by acting promptly on the first hint that something was wrong we were able to secure restitution to a very considerable extent, and I wish to express my appreciation of the great assistance which was rendered to me personally, as well as to the Company, at a very trying time, by Mr. Moxon, who consented at a moment's notice to fill the vacancy on the Board and played a very energetic and forceful part, gentlemen, in the measures taken to protect your interests. I cannot doubt that the discovery of this man's dishonesty would have been to all of you here as great a shock and surprise as it was to us.

The loss shown on the balance sheet, so far as the Board can judge, is the direct result of the fraudulent doings of the late Managing Director, and in no way represents the normal business of which this Company is capable.

The Board are assured that if the Company had had in its employ during the last five years an honest Manager or Managing Director the profits would have been highly satisfactory and there is every prospect in view of current business, that the Company will speedily recover its position.

Your Directors, in order to satisfy themselves, have had the stock most carefully valued for the purposes of the balance sheet now before you, and it fully represents the value put upon it. It is clean, up-to-date and saleable.

I am glad to tell you our business at the present time, in spite of war conditions, is showing a marked improvement on last year, and we have every hope that this will continue, and that the shareholders will, in the near future, receive an adequate return on their investment.

Owing to the unfortunate circumstances disclosed in this year's report, the present Directors propose to waive their fees for the year under notice and the sum appearing in the balance sheet will be written back.

After some consideration, we have decided that the most convenient time for taking stock is immediately after our busy season. Your Board therefore propose to end the financial year on the 29th February, 1916, and the general meeting will be called as

soon as possible after that date, when a report and balance sheet will be laid before you.

Mr. Tarrant said that as regarded the defalcations of the late managing director he did not know that he (the Chairman) was going to take that course. So far as he could gather, there was a deficiency of \$35,000 on the previous working. They had been more progressive, and had it not been for the defalcations they would have shown a profit. It would be interesting to the management and the shareholders to know something of the circumstances, though they would not ask the Chairman to say anything about them there. Personally he would like the assurance of the directors that such a thing would be impossible in the future. He might have addressed a letter to him (the Chairman) about the sales and business generally, but he would withdraw that letter if the shareholders had the assurance that everything would be carried out in a satisfactory manner in the future. He was sure that the directors in the future, as they had done in the past, would do their best to see that everything would be carried out in a way that would be satisfactory to all. During the past fourteen months the business had suffered to some extent, but he did not wish the Chairman to address a reply; he was merely making the remarks which the subject had called up. He wished things to be quite satisfactory and he would be glad to hear any further explanations.

The Chairman, in reply, said that as he had pointed out in his speech to the meeting, they were ready to disclose to the public meeting the malpractices referred to, but he was sure they would agree with him that it would be unwise to give them just then. Afterwards he would have the greatest pleasure in telling them everything. He had received a letter from the late managing director in which he confessed to the malpractices one by one. As regarded the attitude of the board, everyone there would agree with him that nothing would prevent them in the future from guarding against any recurrence. They had been subjected to a series of frauds, and although auditors of experience would bear him out, it was impossible for them to have found the matter out. If a man made up his mind to commit a fraud he was going to do it and they could not stand over him all the time to see that he did not do so. Mr. Moxon and himself had devoted many hours, and at first many days, looking after the interests of the Company. Before the late managing director was found out, he devoted many hours in going into the facts with him. He hoped to place the Company on its proper feet again with energy and exertion.

Mr. Mauricio proposed and Mr. Martin seconded that Mr. Gedge be elected to the board of directors, and on being put to the meeting it was unanimously carried.

It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Gedge, seconded by Mr. Holt, that Mr. Moxon be elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Tarrant proposed, and Mr. Goggin seconded, that Mr. Percy Smith be appointed auditor.—Carried.

The meeting then terminated.

Singapore Para Estates.
The annual report of the Singapore Para estates says: profit for year £16,478; add balance of last account \$5,472, making £21,948. Recommend final divd. 7½ per cent.; and forward, \$5,858. Average price realised, 2s. 2.45d. against 2s. 3.18d., and all-in cost, 1s. 3.55d., against 1s. 6.58d. last year.

aid in valas (excepting the articles enumerated in clause f in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in sa'aid coin be subject of an additional charge of 15 per cent

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Freight.
Messrs. Wheelock & Company's Freight Market Report (Shanghai, 25th November) says:—The situation in our Homeward Freight market to Europe shows little change since last writing, if anything, it is worse as the tendency is for tonnage to become even scarcer owing to the British Admiralty requisitioning steamers for government purposes. We would notify shippers to Europe by the China Homeward Conference that rates have been raised 10/- a ton on all cargoes and that the rate on oils has gone up to 80/- a ton with the exception of wood-oil which has only been raised to 73/- and it is advisable for shippers to obtain space before fixing contracts otherwise they are likely to have some difficulty in satisfying their requirements. Coastwise trade continues brisk in the North and freights are firm in all directions whilst latest advices from the South report a more lively tone in that market and rates improving all round.

Big Increase in Manila Customs.
Showing a gross increase of P50,847.94 at the port of Manila for the month of November, 1915, as compared with the same period for 1914, and with corresponding increases at the port of Iloilo, Cebu, and Jolo, a statement has been issued by the insular collector of customs for the Manila Bureau. The total collections for the port of Manila last month amount to P544,640.82 as against P493,792.68 for November of last year. Cebu shows a slight gain of over P9,000, Jolo over P750, and Zamboanga reports a small falling off, the decrease being P481.70. The report from Balabac has not been received. The gross internal revenue collections on imported merchandise for all ports in November 1915, for the five principal ports, amounts to P69,175.37, with Manila showing an increase of P42,462.89. Cebu comes next in order of increase with a total increase of P11,352.93. Taken in its entirety, all things considered, the report is gratifying to the customs officials.

Berlin Stock Exchange.
The majority of the speculative engagements on the Berlin Stock Exchange having been settled during the past few months, according to German wires, the Stock Exchange Committee has decided that the remainder shall be settled by the end of this month, and also publishes in its official list the basis for those settlements. These are the first official quotations issued by the Berlin Stock Exchange since the beginning of the war, and they possess the highest importance for the analysis of German financial life, and refute all theories invented by the enemies of Germany about the breakdown of German finance. The most interesting quotation for the financial world is the Prussian 3 per cent. Loan which is listed at 70 as in July 1914, thus showing that the London rate of 55 is a fancy quotation, as already stated in the Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich, who added that for redemption purposes he had tried to buy through neutrals as many bonds as possible at this rate in London, but that his attempt had met with complete failure. Other interesting quotations are: Deutsche Bank, 225 against 223 before the war, Hohenlohe Werke Aktiengesellschaft 200 against 181 7/8; Orientbahn 100 against 150. In a few cases German securities are quoted lower than at the beginning of the war, e.g., the Berlin Elevated Railway 115, against 125; but the Russian and Italian securities are quoted in Russian and Italian currencies. The Russian 4 per cent. loan of 1902 is quoted at 62 as against 83 7/8; the Asiatik Bank 170 against 198; Petrograd International Commercial Bank 115 against 130; Russian Bank for Foreign Trade 105 against 121; and the Italian Southern Railway, 85 as against 100 7/8. The general character of the list may therefore be described as irregular.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-STILLERS F.-FALLS R.-BUYERS W.-NOMINAL											
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest, Since 14th May, to now	Lowest, Since 14th May, to now			
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$305 a. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 845	x div.	790c. div.	{ £23/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/8/15
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425	0,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	175	160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	910	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	997 1/2	885 1/2	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	280	12,000	\$100	60	20	April	192 1/2	Jan.	270	225	{ Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	{ 89 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	415 1/2	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	{ 87 for 1913
Shipping.											
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	94	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	94	45	{ 44 for year ending 30.6.15.
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	20 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	154	{ 60,000 60,000	{ \$5 25	{ all all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	139	96	{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914 a/c ending 30.6.15. Div. in H.K. from 23.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined a/c paid in London 23.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 11.15.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	85 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	x div. 89 1/2	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	37 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	195	20,000	\$100	all	166 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	{ 83 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	336 1/2	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ 83 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.60	200,000	\$1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	27 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	33 1/2	25 1/2	{ b. 7/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	86 1/2	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41	37 1/2	{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	176 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W.P. & D. Co., Ltd.	183	60,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	61	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49	{ Div. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shanghai & H'kong W. Co., Ltd.	99	38,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	89	{ Div. 5 for 1914
Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	\$100	\$100	128	July	120	Dec.	116	94	{ Div. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108	20,000	\$50	50	28	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	103 1/2	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111	x div. 108	{ £3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	161	100,000	\$10	all	92 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	140	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ £3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1105	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	73	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	103	70	{ £2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	103	10,000	\$100	all	103	Jan.	103	Nov.	103	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	160	20,000	\$50	all	128	July	125	May	180	152 1/2	{ Div. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Kung Yik	115	75,000	\$10	all	141	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	139 1/2	{ Div. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Lau Kung Mow	78	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	b. 80	{ Div. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	186	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.											
Yangtzeopos	161	173,000	\$5	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4.60	50,000	\$1	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	100	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9.80	40,000	\$1	all	6	June	35	Aug.	34	31	{ \$1.25 for year ending 3.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	9.80	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	9.60	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45	39	{ £3.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	144	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	180	184	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	139	6,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	43 1/2	25	{ Interim of £1 for year ending 10.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	139 1/2	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.90	4.80	{ \$10 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2	50,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	137	25,000	\$10	all	104 1/2	Jan.	94 1/2	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89 1/2	67,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	81	80	{ None
Do (New)	85 cts.	75,000	\$10	all	12,000	\$10	10	—	5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	4	13,200	\$50	all	5	—	—	—	30	20	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 3.1.15
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	820	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	131	97,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90	x div. 6 1/2	{ 50 cts. for 1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	116 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	161	6,771	\$35	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914
William Powell, Limited	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. C. Morning Post	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 12.70 sellers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$6.75 buy.	Kempas (Straits) \$4.40 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 buy.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.90 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$13.00 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Changkat Sordangs (Straits) \$6.75 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.70 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.40 buyers.
Nordana 19/6 buyers 18/9 sellers.			

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO 1000, DEC. 9, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz. \$56.
1/11 1/8	Demand Bombay 145	On Saigon	Sovereign \$10.40 nom.
1/11 3/16	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	Bar Silver ready 26 3/4
30 d/s	Demand Calcutta 145		forward
1/11 1/4	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. L/C	
60 d/s	Demand S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	1/11 7/8	
1/11 3/8	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. D/P	
1/11 7/16	Demand New York 45 3/8	2/-	
T/T Shanghai	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	6 m/s. L/C	
74 1/2	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	30 d/s. S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	
T/T Singapore	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
82 3/4	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Japan	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
80 1/2	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T India	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
144 1/2	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
Demand India	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
145	T/T S. F. & N. Y. 45 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	

NOTICE

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RESERVE FUNDS:

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— \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

— \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AUSTRIA CLAIMS NAVAL ACTIVITY.

FRENCH SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

December 7, 9.45 p.m.
A message from Paris states that the Ministry of Marine announces that, according to a German wireless report, an Austrian warship destroyed the French submarine *Fresnel* on Sunday and took prisoner twenty-eight of the crew.

December 7, 10.15 p.m.
An Austrian communique shows that the *Fresnel* was destroyed in the vicinity of San Giovanni. It also asserts that an Austrian cruiser and destroyers on the same day sank five steamers and five large and several small sailing vessels which were discharging war material at San Giovanni. Twenty guns on shore heavily bombarded the flotilla. Another flotilla on the 23rd November sank an Italian armed steamer and a sailing ship proceeding from Brindisi to Durazzo, heavily laden.

ENEMY SUBMARINES AT WORK.

BRITISH OFFICER AND M.P. CAPTURED.

December 7, 10.15 p.m.
Renter's correspondent at Athens states that, according to Greek newspapers, a German submarine stopped a Greek steamer near Messina and removed Colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas Napier, C.M.G., the British Military Attache at Sofia.

December 7, 10.50 p.m.
Renter's correspondent at Athens confirms the report that a German submarine removed from a Greek steamer Colonel Napier, the British attache at Sofia and a member of the House of Commons named Captain Wilson.

December 7, 4.40 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that the member of the House of Commons in the question is Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, member (Conservative) for the Huddersfield Division of Yorkshire since 1900. Captain Wilson was conveying letters from the eastern Mediterranean to London, but none of the papers taken from him were important. It was an Austrian submarine.

December 8, 7.05 a.m.
A New York message from Rome reports that the American oil tank vessel *Communiaw* has been submerged off the coast of Tripoli. The fate of the crew and the nationality of the submarine are not known.

December 8, 2.15 a.m.
The Washington State Department has been advised that the Standard Oil Company's vessel *Petrolite* has been shelled by a submarine, apparently Austrian, between Crete and Tripoli. A sailor was injured.

JAPANESE AT ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

December 8, 4.50 p.m.
Renter's correspondent at Paris reports that Field Marshal Sir John French and Major-General Sir Archibald J. Murray, Chief of General Staff, were present at the Second Allied War Council held at the French Headquarters yesterday and presided over by General Joffre. The Council was attended by Japanese as well as other Allied representatives.

CONFIDENT HUNGARIANS.

AN ARROGANT SPEECH.

December 8, 9.30 a.m.
An Amsterdam message states that speaking in the Hungarian Chamber, Count Andrássy declared: "In view of the declarations of the French Premier and the speeches in the House of Commons there is little probability of peace. Our enemies will not acknowledge the present result of the war and are doing all that is possible to obtain a change of the fortunes of war. I am convinced, however, that we shall be able to continue the war till they are obliged to ask for peace."

GERMAN-AMERICAN OUTRAGES.

POSSIBLE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE.

December 8, 1.45 a.m.
According to Renter's correspondent at Washington interest in the controversy with Germany is intense, because a diplomatic rupture is considered possible in well-informed circles.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

A FIERCE CANNONADE.

December 8, 1.10 a.m.
A Paris communique reports that the French and Belgian artillery demolished an enemy work at Heuse. The cannonade in Artois was most fierce, and was accompanied at some points by fighting. The heavy bomb struggle was continued in Champagne for possession of an advanced trench. South of Soissons our counter-attacks have already regained most of the lost trench.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

SERBIAN ARMY'S POSITION.

December 7, 6.15 p.m.
Renter's correspondent at Paris states that the Serbian Minister in Athens declares that the enemy picture of the Serbian army as a miserable herd of refugees is untrue. With the 1916/17 classes it will shortly number a quarter of a million and give the enemy some surprises.

December 8, 4.50 a.m.
A Bulgarian communique claims that Djakova has been occupied and says that the Albanians are co-operating with the Bulgarians and attacking the remnants of the Serbian army which are wandering in the Albanian mountains.

THE RUSSIANS.

EIGHTEEN FEET OF SNOW.

December 8, 4.50 a.m.
Renter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the most notable fact in the communique is that there are eighteen feet of snow on the mountainous sectors of the Caucasus front.

POST OFFICE.

As no opportunity for the despatch of Parcel Mails to Mexico is likely to occur for some time, parcels for Mexico will not be accepted until further notice.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—

Titanic
Titan
Antilochus

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Liangchow, 10th Dec.
Australia, Niska Maru, 11th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Wei-hai-wai and Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 9th Dec. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 10th Dec. 1 p.m.
Batavia, Macassar, Samarang, Soerabaya, Port Moresby via Batavia—TJILIWONG, 10th Dec. 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per KUMHOOW, 10th Dec. 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—KUMSANG, 10th Dec. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th Dec.

Haiphong—Per CHEIAN M., 11th Dec. 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per TONGHONG, 11th Dec. 9 p.m.

Japan via Moji Honolulu U.S., South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada—Per SHINYO-MARU, 11th Dec. 11 a.m.

Philippines—Per YUENSANG, 11th Dec. 2 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per POLYNESIAN, 11th Dec. 4 p.m.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUAN, 11th Dec. 4 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per WINGSANG, 11th Dec. 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per CHENAN, 11th Dec. 5 p.m.

Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P. O. Wednesday, 6th Dec.

SUNDAY, 12th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Tamsui—Per DALIN M., 12th Dec. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 14th Dec.

Philippines Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco and Kingdom via Canada—Per NIPPON M., 14th Dec. 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 14th Dec. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 14th Dec. 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan Nagasaki, Honolulu United States, South America, and Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada—Per TAMBO M., 14th Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 14th Dec. 5 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday, 18th Dec.)

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 14th Dec. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY 16th Dec.

Straits, Canton, Port Said, Marseilles & London—Per KAMO M., 16th Dec. 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 16th Dec. at 5 p.m.—Per NAMUR, 16th Dec. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th Dec.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 17th Dec. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUK, 17th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18th Dec.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 18th Dec. 10 a.m.

TUESDAY 21st Dec.

Philippines Is.—Per CHINHUA, 21st Dec. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chenan, Br. ss. 1,300, K. T. Tuelben, 8th Dec.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Chien Maru, Jap. ss. 1,000, Moka, 3rd Dec.—Haiphong, 6th Dec. Rice—Chinese.

Lalsang, Br. ss. 2,214, F. Mooney, 9th Dec.—Kobe, 4th Dec. Gen.—J. M.

Ixion, Br. ss. 6,526, L. Stout, 9th Dec. Yokohama, 2nd Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Fung Kung, Br. ss. 3,095, J. Mason, 9th Dec.—Singapore, 4th Dec. Gen.—Chinese.

Haiching, Br. ss. 1,367, W. G. Passmore, 9th Dec.—Swatow, 7th Dec. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Dec. 8.

Sochu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kaifu Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Tjiluwong for Shanghai via Amoy
Feng Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Hokuto Maru for Batavia
Teian for Hilo via Manila
Tamsan Maru No. 3 for Hongkong
Yodo Maru for Nagasaki
Japan for Calcutta via Singapore
Jacob for Singapore via Amoy
Chihai for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Dec. 8.

Daigi Maru for Haiphong via Hoikow
Matsu Maru for Canton
Antilochus for Yokohama via Shanghai
Hoiching for Macao
Fung Shan for Chinwantao

Dec. 9.
Chongwa for Kwang-chow-wan via Macao
Hongkong Mar. Haiphong via Hoikow
Fochow for Hongkong
Sungking for Haiphong
Chipsing for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wai
Chenan for Canton
Shantung for Shanghai
Chingchow for Port Farrel

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Chenan from Shanghai—J. Grundy & Mrs. J. Flynn.

Per ss. Ixion from Vancouver—Mr and Mrs H. Miller.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Nov., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1914	1915
Tyram	101.6	101.6
Tyram Inter.	101.6	101.6
Portland	101.6	101.6
Wong-nai	101.6	101.6
Chung-nai	101.6	101.6

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1914	1915
Tyram	479.04	372.00
Tyram Inter.	1.41	1.41
Portland	55.85	45.71
Wong-nai	55.85	45.71
Chung-nai	55.85	45.71
Total	712.91	671.63

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Oct., 1915.

System	1914	1915
Consumption	1,065.5	1,048.8
Waste	1,019.9	1,019.9
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915.	1,019.9	1,019.9

Kowloon Water Works Level.

System	1914	1915
Kowloon	101.6	101.6
Wong-nai	101.6	101.6
Chung-nai	101.6	101.6

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMAL OF GALLONS.

System	1914	1915
Kowloon	314.50	314.50
Wong-nai	314.50	314.50
Chung-nai	314.50	314.50
Total	943.50	943.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Oct., 1915.

System	1914	1915
Consumption	36.16	37.51
Waste	63.00	63.00
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915.	63.00	63.00

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

WCHATHAM, Water Authority.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch, Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAVE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.30—A fresh anticyclone appears to be forming over N. China. Pressure has decreased slightly over Japan and the Loochoos, and increased considerably over Luzon.

Pressure changes along the coast from Weihaiwei to Cape St. N. James are small.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon centre was in about latitude 10° N. and longitude 177° E. travelling W.N.W.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China and cyclonic gales over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	North winds, fresh, overcast, drizzling rain at times.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

9th December, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Wootock 7a	30.02	78	78	78	sw	2
Nemuro 6a	30.07	78	78	78	sw	1
Hakodate	30.10	78	78	78	sw	1
Tokio	30.07	78	78	78	sw	1
Kobe	30.09	78	78	78	sw	1
Nagasaki	30.08	78	78	78	sw	1
Kagima	30.04	78	78	78	sw	1
Oshima	29.99	78	78	78	sw	1
Naha	29.93	78	78	78	sw	1
Yokohama	30.04	78	78	78	sw	1
Chao	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Whaiwei	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Hankow	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Ichang	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Shanghai	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Guthrie	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Sharp P.	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Amoy	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Swatow	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Taihou	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Tainan	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Kobun	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Fochow	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Canton	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
H'kong	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Cap Rock	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Macao	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Wuchow	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Fakhoi	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Hollow	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Phuon	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Tourane	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
C. St. J.	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Apurri	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Dagupan	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Manila	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Legaspi	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Tacloban	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Iloilo	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Surigao	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4
Lanuan	30.32	78	78	78	sw	4

as a RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

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*Tientsin 6 29.66 65 no 5 or

*Shanghai 6 29.66 65 no 5 or

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